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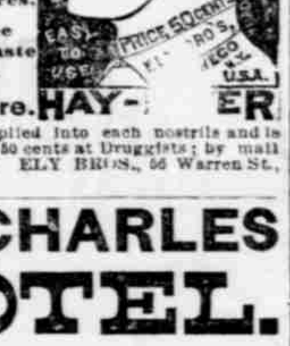
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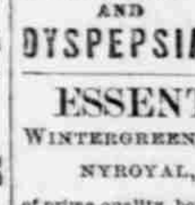
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REUBEN BARABBAS.

"Sixty per cent.," said Reuben to my lord,
"To save your honor! 'Tis not much to pay,
I'd make it only fifty if I could;
But money's scarce, and life's a lottery,
And your old father may outlive his son.
You can't afford it? Well, no more can I
Afford to run the risk on lower terms;
And if you can't, you can't; and so good-bye."
My lord looked angry, but was young and rash,
And lingered on his seat, and bit his lip,
And launched at Reuben words of hate and scorn
With fearful meanings. But he signed the bill,
And took the hard-won and degrading cash;
Hard-won, but lightly parted with in bets and play,
And jewelers' and milliners' accounts
For the Aspasia of the passing hour
That held his fancy and his purse in thrall,
Till his mind changed—or hers, more likely still,
In favor of some newer fool than he.

That night, in bed, Barabbas had a dream.
Half-waking and half-sleeping, as he tossed
In feverish restlessness, after a feast
Too gross and heavy for his body's health,
And draughts too many of the sparkling wine
That fraudulent traders sell for Veuve Cliquot—
Pleasant to sip, but poisonous to quaff.
His unquiescent brain was filled with thoughts
That haunted it by night as well as day;
Of gold that he had clutched, and bills as good
That he had straightened out, and piled in sheaves,
To ripen into guineas in their time,
And placed beneath his pillow ere he slept.

He dreamed he labored in the mines of hell,
Naked and feeble, with a golden crown
Firm fixed upon his bald and shiny skull;
With weight insufferable; vainly he strove
To cast it from him in the agony
That burned into his brain, right through the bone.
Fixed to his ankle by a golden chain
He trailed a golden ball, as round and huge
As the death-dealing bombs that iron ships
Belch from their ponderous and gigantic jaws
To battle hostile fleets and armaments,
And mow down men as mowers mow the corn.
This he drew after him at every step,
Goaded by frantic fiends with golden prods
Down to the infernal everlasting mines,
To wield the pick-axe on the stubborn rock;
Scourged, if he stopped a moment in his toil,
By grinning devils, eager and alert.

Fair murmuring streams of limpid water ran
Trickling beside him; but whene'er he stopped,
As oft he did, to gulp the cooling draught,
The treacherous liquor thickened into gold.
Grapes in ripe clusters, or what seemed like grapes,
Hung, red and white, from overhanging vines;
And when he plucked them to refresh his mouth,
And bore them to his palpitating lips,
Some devilish trick would harden them to gold.
The mocking fiends that followed at his heels
Stabbed him with golden daggers sharp as steel
Until the blood drops trickled to his feet
As hard as hail in hyperborean storms,
Rattling like pebbles on the burning ground.

He yelled for mercy. But the insatiate fiends
Lashed him the harder on his quivering loins.
Then they cried "Halt!" and threw him fiercely down,
Back-broken, on the hard and scorching marl,
And harnessed him, as if he were a mule,
With golden chains, and yoked him to a wain
Cumbrous and huge, high piled with granite rocks,
Through which the infernal nuggets peeped and shone
In the full radiance that illumined hell,
And made him drag it. But his limbs forbade.
Until a storm of blows came pouring down
On his nude shoulders and his sinewy loins,
And goaded him to action. It endured
But for one hideous moment, till he fell
Unconscious and exhausted. When he woke,
With shrieks of pain, he found himself alive
Upon the earth which he had done his best
To turn into a hell for other men.

When sense returned he raised himself in bed
And took one long, long gulp of water pure
That stood beside the couch, and thought the draught
Was worth more gold than usury ever scraped
Out of the pockets of despairing fools
Since cruel usury became a trade.

Barabbas still has chambers near Pall Mall,
And carries on as briskly as before
His profitable business. Clients come,
In tempest of their need and recklessness,
To clamor for his brief and perilous aid,
For sake of pleasure in the passing day,
Bought by the woe and wail of future years.
Sixty per cent. is still his minimum;
As for his maximum, why, that's as wide
As the vast oceans and his vaster greed!

But fate is just, and daily makes him feel,
Acutely as he felt it in his dream,
That gold is not the chief of earthly good;
That health and strength, and wholesome appetite,
And sound refreshing sleep and human love
Are worth far more in honest poverty
Than all the treasures mother earth conceals
In her vast bosom. Sleep deserts his bed,
And food distresses him. Rheumatic pangs
Torture his bones, and natural forces fail
To do the commonest behests of life.

Sixty per cent.! Alas! if five per cent.
Of all the common blessings of mankind
Who labor honestly for daily bread
Could be his portion, he'd be rich indeed.
Fate suits her methods with the evildoers;
With her right hand she pours them out the wine,
But with her left puts poison in the cup,
Or from her seeming favorites takes away
More than she gives. This truth Barabbas feels,
The rich Barabbas, envied of the poor;
And will not cease to feel it until death
Kindly dismisses him, without his gold,
To the oblivion of the living tomb
And the Futurity that lies beyond.
—London World.

THE HOUSE OF PERINE.

A Little Child Set in the Midst of Them.

That spring day dawned as calmly upon Burnside as all other days, giving no warning of the stir that it was to bring; and a stir was held in a horror of disgust by the entire household at Burnside. That each day should follow all other days in an unvaried regularity—this was living; any thing else was a mere scramble for existence. And if there were any compensations in the lives of those who thus scrambled, the three Misses Perine and their bachelor brother, Mr. Middleton Perine, did not know it.

"We may congratulate ourselves upon living in the country the year round," remarked Miss Gertrude, the head of the house of Perine; "I am sure I feel sorry for the people who are beginning now to hunt for summer boarding places. Just think, sisters, of the flies at such places, and the children."

"Flies would not be pleasant fellow-boarders, to be sure," replied Miss Patty, who, being the youngest of the three old maids, gave herself frivolous airs, "but as for the dear little chicks in blue sashes, I wish I was boarding in a houseful."

This childishness was leniently overlooked in Patty; what discretion could one expect at forty?

Mr. Perine stepped into his shining drag at precisely nine o'clock. He was never a quarter of a minute out of the way, and women along the road set their cottage clocks by his appearance. He drove the two miles to his city office in exactly seventeen minutes, as he had done for twenty-five years. The ladies Perine betook themselves to their several feminine occupations, for they were industrious women, in a way, and quiet reigned in the hall and parlors. The few flies that had braved an entrance through the shaded windows felt lonely and subdued, and meekly promenaded the ceiling, with no thought of buzzing.

The sound of wheels on the graveled drive about noon brought three heads instantly to the oriel window of the upper hall, and two woolly ones appeared at the side porch.

"Who in the world is coming to see us in a hack!" exclaimed Miss Louisa, in disgust.

"And such a hack!"

"Extraordinary!" cried Miss Gertrude, "there is a trunk, and the wretch is throwing it on my grass as if it were a dirt road. Here, you fellow, there is some mistake; that trunk does not belong here, especially on the grass—here, listen."

But the slouchy hack-driver had evidently gotten his fare, and paid no attention to the shrill, unintelligible voice.

"Sarvent, mistis;" the old gray-headed butler showed signs of excitement about the whites of his eyes; "dar is a young pusson in de parlor, marm, I meks bole to spose she axes yo' comp'ny."

"Is it a lady, James?"

"Well now, mistis, she mought be a lady, by de look of her, and den agen she moughtn't."

"Did she give her name?"

"Lord love yer, mistis," cried the old domestic, forgetting his decorum, "de po' thing cough so she ain't got bref to say nuttin; 'pear like she gwine faint away fo' she could get any word outen her mouf, and I tink I bes come and let on 'bout her."

Before the words were fairly uttered, Miss Patty was at the parlor door. The poor young woman had indeed fainted; the stained handkerchief, the red line on her lips and her ghastly pallor telling the pitiful story. Seated on the rug at her feet was a sturdy, three-year-old boy, in short skirts and bare legs. He was fearlessly investigating the eyes and teeth of the leopard's head, and evidently had no consciousness of any thing unusual in his companion's condition. Perhaps, alas! it was a sight familiar to him. All was confusion and terror in the usually still house. These old maids had never been sick in all their well-regulated lives, and, except for a sort of womanly instinct, had little conception of what ought to be done. A bed, a spoonful of brandy, a cool spray in her face, a doctor—and presently the sunken dark eyes opened, but there was not strength for a single word of explanation, and before sundown another hemorrhage carried off the feeble life that had so suddenly and strangely come into the Burnside household that morning.

The child was too young to tell any thing except that his name was "Wim." He prattled of too-too cars, bridges, of Mamma sick, of itter b'ack doggie at our's home, of tandy in 'e tunk, and such objects of baby interest. Fortunately he did not pine long for his young mother, hidden forever from his sight in a hasty, unwept grave. Doubtless she had been too feeble to give the child much attention, and he seemed quite able to bear the burden of his own existence, finding vivid amusement in every thing around him. There was not the faintest clew to the identity of the dead woman. In her pocket was not even a purse, only a coarse unmarked handkerchief. The shabby little trunk was almost empty, except for a few suits of neatly-made clothes for the boy and a few carefully darned articles of female underclothing, not a letter, not a book, not a scrap of paper anywhere.

"We will keep the child, brother," said Miss Perine, "until you ask advice of some experienced person as to where to place him."

"Yes," assented Mr. Middleton Perine, laughing uncontrollably over Wim's persistent efforts to sit on the smooth convexity of the leather sofa. But, as far as any body knew, Mr. Perine never made a single inquiry of the aforesaid experienced person. The very day after he came to Burnside Wim climbed up, at the risk of all his bones, into the drag, possessed himself of the reins, and gravely announced: "Me dwive 'ou, me big boy," and from this time forth, except when his small humanity was overtaken by measles, or chicken pox, or some of those infantile jailors, not a day passed that small William, as his baby name came to be translated, did not go into town with the old lawyer, coming back with the careful coachman.

There was never a word said amongst the sisters about parting with the child. They even ceased to speculate about his relations, secretly hoping that there were none. I am not sure but that they avoided reading the advertisements under "Lost, Strayed or Stolen." In Wim's tantrums, and he had now and then violent tantrums, he was turned over to Miss Louisa, who was steady in voice and manner, and who, the little fellow soon learned, was master of the situation. Miss Gertrude undertook to feed and clothe him, and did both parts so well that his rosy cheeks stood out for fatness, and he was likely to outgrow more clothes than he could wear out. But Miss Patty was his playfellow, and Mr. Perine his especial chum and confidant. And ah! how strangely the staid, somber, unsociable old house was changed. Pets of various sorts accumulated in yard and stable. Every member of the household resigned some cherished prejudice for the sake of this little stranger, who so quickly learned to say "our's house, me horsie, Wim's Auntie Trude an' Lou and Pat."

On a warm day, later in the season, one of the few visitors that ever sought the society of the Burnside ladies might have been seen turning into the great lawn in a comfortable, old time rock-a-way. One, did I say? There were two, as far as a man and his wife can be counted two people. It was the pastor of the little village Presbyterian church which the Perine family attended, to which they contributed with genteel liberality, but with whose members they did not affiliate in the slightest degree.

"Now, Ruth," said Pastor Mott, who had recently changed his widowerhood's gravity for the cheerful bearing of a bridegroom, "this visit is one of the trials of your lot, to be endured bravely, but fortunately not to be soon nor often repeated. These queer people will invite you into a dull, quiet house, hand you a glass of wine and a homeopathic bit of cake, talk to you in gentle, patronizing voices about their family of past generations, but they will not show any interest in you, or me, or our work, or our neighbors. You will come back into the sunshine feeling as if you had paid a visit to some old family vault."

The new wife twisted up her sweet face into a wry expression, as one does when swallowing a spoonful of bitter stuff, but hastily smoothed it out again as a sudden curve in the carriage road brought them up to the front porch.

"My husband must be absent-minded," said the new Mrs. Mott to herself; "this is not the family he has been describing to me." For the whole household was out on the front porch. Wim had turned one of the carved oak chairs down on its arms, and was sitting astride its venerable back, though the short fat legs could not quite make out to turn the corners. "Pat" was kneeling in front of him playing horsie, her long, heavy plaits of hair serving for reins. Miss Louisa was pretending to read, and Miss Gertrude was knitting a brightly striped little sock, but all three ladies were enjoying the game fully as much as the young driver.

In some confusion the chairs were righted. Miss Patty's braids hastily knotted up, and small William sent out to James, who was watering flower-beds on the lawn. Of course, the story of the child was told and listened to with deep interest by the visitors.

"Oh, I'm so glad the poor thing got here before she died," cried tender-hearted Mrs. Mott. "Do you think she knew how good you were going to be to her children when she was gone?"

"She knew how kind they were to her, Ruth," said the pastor, gently.

"You do not think we are doing wrong to keep the darling?" asked Miss Patty, eagerly.

"Wrong?" said the preacher; "I do not think any thing about it; I know that inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these, you are following your Master's commands."

There was a little silence, and then Miss Gertrude said, rather huskily: "Of course Brother Middleton put a notice in the city papers, but we were sure from the little fellow's talk that they had come a great way, and there was every evidence that the poor young woman was in a very friendless condition."

Then followed eager talk upon a wide range of subjects connected with babyhood, boyhood and young manhood, until Miss Patty cried with a merry laugh: "Well, I don't think we need set our baby's wedding day yet!"

"Our baby" had been monarch of all he surveyed at Burnside for ten years, when one day a faded, grizzled, unhappy-looking woman, feeble with disease, came to the house and asked to see Miss Gertrude. Burnside was very unlike the secluded, inhospitable place which was first introduced to the reader. That lively, wide-awake, hail-fellow-well-met individual who still called himself Wim, but who now had a right by act of legislature to the title, William Thornwell Perine, had gradually brought Burnside and all its inhabitants into fraternal relations with the whole neighborhood, high and low. This very woman, Sally Rice, was one of his village acquaintances, through her cake and candy shop, and so was known to Miss Gertrude.

"Well, Sally," said the lady in the gently-cheerful tone one always uses to a hopeless invalid, "how are you feeling to-day? Did my beef tea set you up any?"

To Miss Gertrude's surprise, the woman burst into tears. "If yer knowed what a mizable sinner I am, Miss P'rine," she sobbed, "yer wouldn't take no count of me." And after a little soothing, Sally told her story

"Yer know, Miss P'rine, yer sent for me to lay our that dead woman, what came upon you so suddent. Well, you saw me turn her pocket inside out, and 'twant nothin' there, but when I come to strip her, I finds a pus fastened in her bussom. It had ten dollars in it, an' a letter."

"A letter," gasped Miss Gertrude, turning faint.

"I was orful hard pressed them days, Miss P'rine, and the devil whispered to me I could jes' borrow that money of the dead woman, and nobody be hurt; but oh, you don't know how't has brought me down since." Sally began to weep again. "I 'low it has cost me my soul. I have slaved day and night to make it up, so I could confess my sin and get yer to pray for me, but I's never been any less hard pressed than I was that day. It's a'most too late now I'm feared." She counted out the money with feverish haste, as if it burnt her fingers.

Ten years before, Miss Gertrude would have sent her to a preacher for spiritual comfort, as being none of her concern, but great depths had been stirred in the old maid's heart since then. Gently, as one might speak to a foolish, frightened child, Miss Gertrude showed poor Sally where pardon was to be found, and after a long visit, the woman went away comforted, leaving the ten dollars and the letter.

Oh! how Miss Gertrude dreaded the letter. She felt unable to open it herself, and thankfully recognized Pastor Mott's now familiar voice in the hall below. He would open the letter and counsel and guide them. But the letter held no sting; on the contrary, it proved the respectable parentage of their boy, without taking any rights from them. It was from an old acquaintance in the West, and dated ten years back. The bearer, it said, was a poor young widow of good character, whose failing health made it impossible for her any longer to support herself. She was going back to her brother, who would be kind to her if she could find him, but she had not heard from him for years. "I give her this letter to you," wrote Miss Gertrude's friend, "begging you to place her in some charitable institution, at least until I can hear from her, in case she fails to find her brother. She is alone in the world except for this brother."

The pastor finished reading and wiped his glasses. "To think," said one of the sisters, "that we should be finding out, after all these years, how our boy came to us."

"I knew all along," said the pastor, significantly.

"You knew!" the sisters cried together.

"Not about poor Sally's letter," he replied; "I only know this: 'And He took a little child and set him in the midst of them.'"—Elizabeth P. Allan, in Interior.

HAYTIAN VOUDOO ORGIES.

Horrible Rites and Sacrifices Practiced in the Negro Republic.

At dusk of Christmas Eve many of the lowest of the blacks left Port au Prince on foot for the valley at the foot of the Lascelle mountains, some twelve miles south of the town, where several thousand of the believers in voudooism were found assembled, the greater portion being from the vicinity of Jacmel, the most barbarous portion of the island. The correspondent, disguised and blackened, under the protection of a liberally paid guide, arrived on the spot just before midnight. There each of the performers put on a pair of sandals and fastened around his otherwise naked body a number of red handkerchiefs, the King of the Voudoos having an unusually large number, with a blue girdle, and red handkerchiefs bound around his head and worn as a diadem. The Queen, clothed in the charming simplicity of a single broad red sash, was seated with the King on a large box, where the fangless serpent representing the Deity was kept.

Then began the horrible adoration of the serpent, lasting about thirty minutes, and ending in a wild saturnalia of delirium. The scene, amid the glaring of burning torches and bonfires, can hardly be described. All present took part in dancing around a large altar, erected in the center of an open space. Between the dances abundant potations of the vilest native rum and gin, flavored with herbs and roots tending to increase the delirium, were indulged in by all. After the dancing the crowd separated and, according to seniority, approached the serpent in the cage. Dropping on their stomachs they crawled forward imploring the aid of the voudoo for blessings on themselves and friends and maledictions on enemies, known and unknown. The answer to these appeals was interpreted to the imbecile crowd by the Queen, they never doubting the most monstrous absurdity, and only knowing how to obey what is despotically dictated to them. They then bound themselves by the most execrable oaths to obey the dictates of the Queen and minor priestesses until the next annual assemblage. On this occasion a white goat was sacrificed, but my guide informed me that last year he was present at the same assemblage, four miles north of Jacmel, where a female child was stupefied by drugs, its veins opened, and the blood sucked therefrom by the King, Queen and minor seniors, while the rabble tore the corpse limb from limb and devoured the flesh, still warm, the bones and adhering slips of flesh, with the head, being thrown into a kettle of boiling water with the bodies of small snakes. The broth, seasoned with herbs and rum, was eagerly partaken of by all present. This seems incredible, but well authenticated cases where recently buried bodies have been exhumed, cooked and devoured by the almost completely barbarous inhabitants of the southern department—the brutalized descendants of the lowest tribes of Africans—have been heard of.

In February, 1881, at St. Marc a cask of so-called pork was sold to a foreign ship. Fingers and fingernails being discovered, further investigation proved all the flesh therein to be human. An English colored clergyman near Cape Haytian recently found that his wife had purchased human flesh instead of pork in public market. Four people were fined in the cape for eating corpses.—Cor. N. Y. World.

—A celebrated divine, who was remarkable in the first period of his ministry for a loud and boisterous mode of preaching, suddenly changed his whole manner in the pulpit, and adopted a mild and dispassionate mode of delivery. One of his brethren observed it, and inquired of him what had induced him to make the change. He answered: "When I was young I thought it was the thunder that killed the people; but when I grew wiser I discovered that it was the lightning; so I determined to thunder less and lighten more in future."

—"Papa," said Amy, hesitatingly, "I—I must confess something. Harry and I had arranged to elope to-night, but my conscience troubled me, and I just had to tell you and spoil it all." "It need not spoil it," replied the fond parent; "go ahead and elope, but never tell I knew of it. It will save the expense of a wedding."

UNDER THE STARS.

The midnight hour is here, and silence broods
With folded wings o'er all the sleeping world;
The whippo'will within the sedgy fen
Hath hushed his querulous song, and the dull owl
Sits calm and voiceless in the darksome wood.
Impelled by sleepless care I walk abroad
Through the moist meadows, where the breathing flowers
Send forth sweet incense to the stooping hills,
Whose shadows hold the vale in loved embrace.
Softly the breeze comes from the groves afar
And gathering from the meads a thousand sweets
Bears them away in silence to the stars,
Whilst earth sits weeping tears of pearly dew
For the dear loss, but speaks no evil word.

Out of the moonless skies the luminous stars,
Circling in wondrous harmony and grace
'Round the great central throne of majesty,
Flash down sweet words of peace and truth and love;
Peace in the perfect motion of the spheres,
Truth in the light that streams upon the world,
And love in the dread power that holds them still
Unswerving in their way through the blue deeps.

I bow my head in silence as I walk,
And saddening cares and wearing toil forgot;
I listen to the voices of the stars;
For oh, they speak with no uncertain sound,
And in their motion sing Thy praise, O God,
Thy praise and love, Thy majesty and might.
In such a blessed hour grief flies, and leaves
The soul rejoicing, for the glory of God
Falls down in golden rays upon the earth,
And truth and beauty live in the sweet light.
—D. J. Donahoe, in Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

HUMBLE HEROISM.

An Incident of the Flood in the Alabama River.

Negroes frequently exhibit a wonderful degree of heroism in times of danger. An instance of this I witnessed in the spring of 1886, when a freshet in the Alabama river caused the country on each side to be overflowed by water for many miles.

The negroes on the river plantations were the greatest sufferers. Their cabins would be under water almost before they knew that danger threatened them, and hundreds of them were sometimes found huddled together upon some knoll sufficiently elevated to be above the water. There they often remained two or three days and nights without food and exposed to a soaking rain. Fortunately, the weather was not cold.

Many relief expeditions were sent out from the neighboring towns to rescue them. These consisted of one or more boats, manned by expert oarsmen and swimmers, and filled with cooked provisions, blankets, etc. One day the news came that the negroes on a certain plantation had sought refuge upon a corn crib, around which the water was rapidly rising, and so rendering their condition exceedingly precarious. Two boats started out at once to their assistance. In one of these I went, accompanied by another white man and a negro.

An amusing occurrence took place not long after our starting. In the middle of a submerged field, about one hundred yards to our right, we saw a little, woolly black head, with a frightened black face beneath it, projecting from the water. We rowed hastily towards it and drew out of the muddy water a negro boy about eight years old, perfectly naked, and held him up among us.

"Here, Moses," cried one, holding a tin cup with whisky in it to his mouth, "here, take a drink."

"Take a bite of this bread, Moses," cried another, trying to crowd the bread into his mouth.

"No; let Moses have some of this fried bacon. It'll do him the most good," said the negro oarsman.

But Moses shook his head and turned aside from all the offered food.

"I'se erbleeged to yer, marsters," he said, while his white teeth shone and his eyes rolled wildly. "I'se erbleeged ter yer, but I hain't sot down in two days, by tryin' to keep my head out'n de watah, an' all I wants, ef yer please, is to set down."

He was promptly wrapped in a blanket and set down, where for an hour he sat without moving, enjoying the perfect rest of his new position. At the end of that time he began to eat. I draw a vail over his performance in this line. We feared we had rescued him from a watery grave to kill him with corn bread and bacon, although the negro oarsman insisted that he never heard of a "niggah bein' hurt by too much to eat." Meeting a returning boat soon after, we put Moses in it and sent him to town. I never heard of him again, but presume he survived both his unusual bath and banquet.

We resumed our journey, and just before dark sighted the corn crib, upon which a mass of black humanity clustered like a swarm of bees. A heavy rain was now falling, and daylight beginning to fade away, their condition become most distressing, as they sat in perfect silence watching our approach.

But we did not appreciate their extreme peril until, as the boat struck against the frail log-house, which was in the water to the edges of the roof, it visibly shook and tottered. The poor creatures began to clamber hurriedly down to the boat.

"Stop!" I cried. "The women and children first."

The men obediently resumed their seats. We took in first the children and then the women, getting them all in safely, and were about to push off, telling the men we would hurry back for them as quickly as possible or send the first boat we met, when a very old woman (I noticed she was the last to get in the boat and had done so reluctantly) seized the corner of the house, and, looking anxiously into my face, said:

"Marster, ain't you gwine take my ole man?"

"No, auntie," I answered, "the boat is too full now. He must wait till we come back."

The words were hardly out of my mouth when with a sudden spring she was up and on the roof again. It shook as she scrambled on all fours upon it and took her seat by a little, withered old black man, whose hand she seized and held as if she was afraid we would tear her away from him.

"Come, auntie," I cried, "this won't do. We can't leave you here, and we can't wait any longer on you."

"Go on, marster," she answered. "I thanks yer, en I pray de good Lawd to fetch you all safe home; but I gwine stay hyah wid my ole man. Ef Simon got to git drownded, Lyddy gwine git drownded, too. We dun bin togedder too long to part now."

And we had to leave her, after throwing them some blankets and a lot of provisions.

As we rode off in the rain and night a high falsetto voice, tremulous with age, came across the waters from the crib, where we left the almost certainly doomed group in the blackness of darkness. They dared not have a light, for fear of setting fire to their frail support. We stopped our oars to listen to the song. It came clear and distinct. First Lyddy's trembling voice, and then a chorus of a dozen or more of the deep bass voices of the men:

"We're a clingin' to de ark,
Take us in, take us in.
Fur de watah's deep en dark,
Take us in, take us in.
Do' de flesh is po' en weak,
Take us in, take us in.
'Tis de Lawd we gwinter seek,
Take us in, take us in.
Den Lawd, hole out dy han',
Take us in, take us in.
Draw de sinnahs to de lan',
Take us in, take us in."

We could wait and listen to the weird sounds no longer, but struck our oars into the water and hurried away.

Most fortunately we came across a boat, bent upon the same errand as ourselves, which went immediately to the crib and saved all of its living freight. The crib had, apparently, been held down by their weight, for, as the last one left it, it turned over and floated away to the gulf.

Their rescuers told us afterwards that, as they neared the crib, the first sound they heard was an old woman's voice singing:

"De Lawd is hyah'd our cry."
Answered by the men:
"Take us in, take us in.
En He'll save us by en by,
Take us in, take us in."

To this simple-hearted old creature divorce courts and separations were unknown. With her it was "until death do us part."—Detroit Free Press.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

They Form a Completely United Body, Enterprising and Harmonious.

No State of the Union is a nation, though several States exceed European nations both in size and population, the State of New York, for example, being both larger and more populous than the whole of Switzerland; and no State represents a historical nationality. Hence the experience of America, it may be observed, throws no light on the possibility of using "federalism and local autonomy as convenient methods either for recognizing and giving free scope to the sentiment of nationality which may exist in any part of an empire, or for meeting the need for local institutions and distinct legislation which may arise from differences between such a part and the rest of the empire." The States, looked at as a whole, make up the United States, but the United States are nothing but the political form into which circumstances have molded the constitution of a single nation. The Americans are as much one people as the French or the Italians; they form a more completely united body than do the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. The men you meet at New York differ less from the men you meet at Chicago than Londoners from the citizens of Edinburgh or than both from the citizens of Cork. The difference, indeed, between whites and blacks is of course fundamental, but the aim of the negro is to imitate to the best of his power the ordinary American citizen, and there does not exist at present, and, as far as one dare prophesy any thing, there is not much likelihood there will exist in the Union any thing like negro nationality. Meanwhile—and this is of primary importance—the division into States does not correspond with differences of religious creed. An Englishman who goes from London to Edinburgh enters into a new moral atmosphere. Who can pass a month in Scotland without hearing of the differences which divide the Free Church from the Establishment? What sane man living in England cares to recall these subjects of division? The Roman Catholic citizen of Ticino is a different man from the German Roman Catholic of Lucerne; each differs from the German Protestant of Berne or the French Protestant of Geneva. A citizen of the United States is an American; he is not a Californian or a New Yorker.—Edinburgh Review.

A Young Cook's Ready Wit.

Louis XI., of France, once took it into his head to visit the kitchen and see what was going forward. He there found a little fellow about fourteen years of age busily engaged turning the spit with roast meat. The youth was handsomely formed and of so engaging an appearance that the King thought him entitled to some better office than the humble one which he then filled. Accosting him, Louis asked whence he came, who he was and what he earned by his occupation. The turnspit did not know the King, and replied to his interrogatory without the least embarrassment: "I am from Berny; my name is Stephen and I earn as much as the King." "What, then, does the King earn?" rejoined Louis. "His expenses," replied Stephen; "and I mine." By this bold and ingenious answer he won the good graces of the monarch, who afterwards promoted him to the situation of groom of the chamber.—San Francisco Argonaut.

—"All things come to him who waits," appears to be the motto of a majority of waiters.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - NOV. 22, 1889.

ROCHESTER, Pa., has voted in favor of Chicago as the proper place to hold the big fair.

THE recent rains have caused another flood in the Susquehanna Valley which is nearly equal to that of last June.

A NEW comet has been discovered at the Warner Observatory by Dr. Lewis Swift. It is moving northeast and is large, but without necleus or tail.

RETURNS of the recent election from every county in the State have been received at the State Department at Harrisburg. The vote was as follows: Boyer, 341,245; Bigler, 280,319; Johnson, 22,401, Boyer's plurality, 60,926.

HENRY R. TOWNE, presiding at the annual meeting of the American society of Mechanical Engineers, declared the idea of a World's Fair in 1892 must be abandoned for want of time to construct the buildings.

A NEW religious society in London, whose object is to convert the aristocratic West Enders has been formed. Every house in that aristocratic quarter has been visited, and even the residence of the Prince of Wales has been invaded.

WE see it announced that ex State Senator, George W. Hood, of Indiana, has been appointed Supervisor of Census for the Eight District including the counties of Clarion, Jefferson, Indiana, Armstrong, Westmoreland, Cambria, Clearfield and Somerset.

THE Republican Congressmen, says the Philadelphia *Times*, are disposed to think it a poor rule that works both ways. The rules of the last House that allowed the minority to block legislation were all right while the minority was composed of Republicans, and all are wrong now that the minority is composed of Democrats.

LEWIS C. CASSIDY, the prominent lawyer and politician, and the Attorney General of Pennsylvania under the administration of Governor Pattison, died at his residence, at Germantown, Philadelphia, on Monday morning. Although Mr. Cassidy was ill for several days past, suffering with inflamation of the lungs, his condition was not considered serious and his sudden death was a shock to his large circle of acquaintances. The cause of death was heart failure.

IN a commercial sense, Brazil is the most important of South American neighbors. The greater portion of the coffee consumed in the United States is drawn from that country. The announcement of the revolution in Brazil has accordingly, been followed by excitement in the coffee market and an advance of prices; but this seems to be speculative in its character. Unless civil war ensues, a change in the form of government in Brazil should affect the production and exportation of the country's chief staple very little.

WHILE Eastern Express, which left Pittsburg at 7.15 P. M. for New York, was passing through the Pittsburg yards, the smoking car left the track and after being pulled about 100 feet, turned completely over and caught fire. Several passengers were injured and Joseph Brocker, of Chicago, was fatally burned. The cause of the accident is not known, but it is thought the rails had spread. All the passengers but Brocker and six others were able to proceed on their journey a few hours later.

AN impressive lesson for the United States comes from South Africa, where no rain has fallen for a year, and there is much suffering from want of water. Prof. Seely, the American geologist, who has just made a tour of the country, says the same cause that ruined Egypt, Mesopotamia and India, once the most fertile countries in the world, is at work in South Africa. It is the destruction of the timber, and the same cause that turned those countries into deserts is producing the same effect in South Africa. It is at work in the United States, and we shall see destructive effects from it before many years.

THE County Commissioners are still building bridges but are not giving the work out by lettings. At the last bridge letting held in May, several objectionable bidders put in bids which were too low (?) and the Commissioners were compelled to reject them and give the work to their engineer at an advance of $1,180 on three bridges. If a letting had not given the taxpayers some idea of what the bridges should cost the prices could have been swelled several hundred dollars more. Since then the Commissioners and their engineer have built a bridge at Garmantown, and are now building one at Summerhill, but the prices of the bridges are not cut down by a letting, and don't you forget it.

THERE seems to be no doubt says the *Manchester (N. H.) Union*, that President Harrison has placed himself in a very unenviable position in connection with the admission of Montana. Placed in the most favorable light, his action shows that he has lent his aid to the conspirators who would steal the organization and representation of the new State. He knew that the election was undecided when he signed the proclamation admitting Montana, and he knew that his action was asked to aid the sharpers who would manipulate the vote. The President by such action lowers himself to the level of a schemer and wirepuller and sacrifices his official and personal reputation. Such frauds always bring adequate retribution.

THAT vulgar humbug, John Wanamaker, says the New York *Star*, has passed the point that his critics had fixed as the limit of his follies.

His latest exhibition of himself as The Cad in Government is less wicked than his early performance about the sales agencies, but it is much more ridiculous; and to become supremely ridiculous in the eyes of all is the one offending in a public man that admits of no defense. Rascality, even when clearly shown, may be doubted by credulous friends and denied to the last by interested advocates, but absurdity that cannot be concealed can neither be explained nor converted.

The folly of the cheap John Pan-American dime museum show at Wanamaker's bargain counter is not free from criminality, but it is so supremely asinine that people will not stop to calculate how much of crime it imports, but will insist that the Government shall disembarrass itself of all connection with the charlatan who contrived it.

"On behalf of Mr. Wanamaker, who is head of this house, and who is compelled to be absent in Washington on official duties connected with his position as Postmaster-General, I am deputed to welcome you to our business house." This speech of Wanamaker's man, who welcomed the herded Pan-Americans, makes short work of all the protestations that Wanamaker had no connection with the use of his official position as a business advertisement, and then, to make the assurance doubly sure, comes the card signed "John Wanamaker," inviting the bargain-buying public to see the diplomats of All America on exhibition at his shop as one of the shopping attractions.

What must our country's guests, the representatives of our sister, Republics in all free America, have thought of this most degrading exhibition of mercenary vulgarity? What will they think of our country if a delinquency in high place so glaring and offensive is allowed to go unpunished?

But surely there must be an extreme of official and social impropriety that even the Harrisons cannot stand. Surely not even the father of Prince Russell can tolerate making merchandise of a Cabinet office, and of the United States, before the world, to help the sale of four-dollar pants, jerseys at thirty-nine cents, and cotton velvet ribon at thirteen cents a yard!

Assuredly even General Harrison, must now see that The Star was right when it said that the Sales Agency-Foster Fund Postmaster-General must go. The climax of delinquency has been reached. The President must turn the rascals out!

MORE honest than most of the Republican organs, the Chicago *Tribune* recognizes the significent result of the Ohio election. It says: "So far as Ohio is concerned it must be admitted that with Campbell as a candidate, who had voted in Congress for repealing the duty on wool and placing it on the free list, the result can be claimed as an indorsement of his vote. And the returns also show that the Democrats made considerable gains in the wool growing counties of the State, and went right into the homes of Columbus Delano and Harpster and Lawrence, the wool tax triangle, and either carried the day or greatly reduced Republican majorities in their counties. It is not to be denied that, as free wool was made an issue by the Democrats, their gains in the wool growing sections of Ohio are significant and give some color to the claim that they are converting Republican farmers to the belief that for the sake of cheaper woolens wool should not be taxed.

THE Government of Brazil has suddenly changed from an empire to a republic. The change was sudden and unexpected and is remarkable for the fact that the new order of things was effected without firing a shot or the taking of a human life. The Emperor Dom Pedro, was liberal in his policy, mild in his rule and was universally liked throughout the empire but the people have been agitating the adoption of a Republican form of Government for years and it was the belief of many well informed on the condition of affairs in Brazil, that the empire would go with the death of the Emperor. But the change was precipitated by some sudden, unknown cause and the last monarch in the Western Hemisphere was deposed, exiled from the country, given a generous and liberal allowance and bade to go and live somewhere else. This is a bad age for monarchs and it is but a question of time when their usefulness will be a thing of the past.

At the general assembly, Knights of Labor, on Saturday, Grand Master Workman Powderly said: "I'm not talking tariff this year, but it seems to me that the policy of protection is a wrong one on labor. The laboring classes are not protected—only the manufacturer adds the duty to what should be the natural and fair price for his product. The burden of the tariff rests its crushing weight upon the poor. The tariff needs reforming. It is the poor, the great mass of the people, who need protection, and they will never get it under the so-called policy of protection."

For a man who receives a big salary to exclusively devote himself to the interest of labor Mr. Powderly has been a long time finding out the truth, or at least in proclaiming it after he had found it out.

THE evil of will litigation is glaring and growing, but the remedy is not so plain. "In the Tilden case," the New York *Herald* says, "the courts are responsible for the abuse. The sanity of the testator was unquestioned. His purpose was clearly expressed and perfectly lawful. The will was held invalid on a technicality that has no better foundation than judicial precedent. That is the mischievous work of judges." It advises the passage of a law that when a sane testator has clearly indicated the disposition to made of his property and that disposition is not immoral or criminal, the courts must inforce his will, not break it.

A Look at the Elections.

In considering the disasters sustained by the Republican party in several States, and its loss of votes in every part of the country—the city of Philadelphia excepted—some weight is to be attached to the consideration that this is an off year in politics, and that the worst off year is usually that which follows a Presidential election. But there are off years and off years. Mr. Cleveland had his in 1885, and then as now, the Republicans made a hard fight to carry New York and Virginia. The former had voted for Mr. Cleveland in 1884 as for Harrison in 1888. The Republican State ticket had the active support of the Mugwumps. But it was defeated then as now, and general Lee had 16,000 majority in Virginia. Not a single State was transferred from the Democratic to the Republican column, and a municipal victory in Chicago was about all the party had to show for its efforts in a year proverbially unlucky for the party in power.

It is useless, therefore, to disguise or conceal the extent of the Republican disasters of this year. Their explanation must be sought in other causes than "the lassitude which follows a Presidential campaign." The figures show that the number of those who care enough for the Republican party and its candidates to take the trouble to vote has fallen by a heavy percentage in every contested State, and that in Pennsylvania as everywhere else, while the Democrats have sustained no such losses. * * * *

Iowa may be specified as the one State in which pure local considerations determined the election. In all the other States there are national elements and influences in the problem, and first among these we must place the unhappy tone which the present administration is giving the party. By the indication of its preference for such politicians as Quay, Mahone and Platt, it is helping to demoralize the Republican party everywhere, to give the worse self in it a predominant influence, to enable such State nominations as expose the party to defeat, and generally to steer the party down the easy descent to disaster. In a year's time there has been a notable decay in its political and moral fibre, a diminished urgency for righteousness, fair play and reform. The virtues learnt in the school of adversity have vanished like the morning dew before the sunshine of prosperity. Thus the very conditions of Republican success, the attitude of the party toward public questions which insures the interest of the most independent of the voters who accept its principles, has been abandoned in the interests of machine politics. We do not think Mr. Harrison can contemplate the result with any marked satisfaction, or confidence as regards the future of the party. We assure him that unless he can lift up its flag from the low ground where it has been planted since the 4th of last March, the disasters of 1889 will be only the beginning of the chapter. The Republican party rallied cheerfully to support him, but it had no idea that in doing this it was bringing to the national direction a clique of selfish, unscrupulous, low-toned gamblers in politics; and much as it may esteem General Harrison, much as it may regret to see a Democrat come back to the White House, it will no more identify itself with dishonor in 1890 and 1892 than it would consent to do so in times past, when the demand was made that it sacrifice its principles and its self-respect in order to secure a "Machine" triumph.—*Wharton Barker's American (Rep).*

No Spoils, No Victory.

What the amount or the quality of Quay's influence with President Harrison may be we know not; but among the rank and file of his followers it is loudly intimated that the spoils of office are not for him or his. It is asserted, too, that Quay turned his back on the boys when, instead of remaining at his post of duty at Washington, he sought his own ease and pleasure fishing in the waters of Florida. They claim that his present cry for a distribution of the spoils of office is a bluff game played in the interest of Senator Delamater, his candidate for Governor, and that his cry will cease as soon as his own personal ends will have been accomplished. He has, they say, been outgeneralled in the Philadelphia appointments, and in Allegheny has obtained nothing for himself whilst opposing Magee, who would have taken care of the boys at that end of the State but for Quay's interference.

"Look at the small vote given for Boyer. Why if the Democrats had but half tried they could have elected Bigler. There was a Democratic defeat but no Republican victory. The boys left the bars down but the Democrats had not the courage to walk in; and that's all there is to it!" Thus spoke a prominent Republican who has been active in his party for thirty years; and he added: "Corruption never licked any political party; there is but one thing that can defeat a party and that is to go back on the boys after they have done the work; and that is what Mr. Quay has done and he don't fool anybody but fools with his talk." This is but a sample of the talk going on in political circles in Philadelphia where Quay and his methods are best known. Should a feeling such as this sort of complaining is likely to engender become general throughout the State, Mr. Quay may have to unload Senator Delamater and pick up an old time Republican like Secretary of the Commonwealth Stone or Ajutant General Hastings.

In the meanwhile the Democrats of Pennsylvania should shape themselves for a winning fight for the governorship, and this can best be done by the formation of local organizations from end to end of the State before the nominations will have been made. Let there be more individual action and less dependence upon leaders.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping papper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, druggist, Fort Smith. Trial Bottles of this wonderful Discovery Free at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

VAST as is the territory of the United States, there will soon be hardly any portion of it that has not been thoroughly explored. The Government expedition for the survey of Alaska had at last accounts made its way up the Yukon River to a point never before reached by a steamer, and the full story of the expedition will doubtless be of great public interest. Exploration changed all our ideas in regard to the character of what was once known as the "great American desert;" but this is not likely to be the case with Alaska. Its barrenness and desolation do not appear to have been exaggerated.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, the colored wife murderer, is on trial in Pittsburg.

A Republican on the Tariff.

A cabinet minister appointed by Abraham Lincoln to succeed Fessenden of Maine, and afterward re-appointed by Andrew Johnson, when in full communion with the Republican party, and then appointed by President Arthur, should certainly be accepted as good authority. Such a man is Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury under three Republican Presidents, and before the organization of that party a Henry Clay whig.

In an article of some length in the New York *Times*, Mr. McCulloch discusses the situation of the country in respect to the tariff, immigration, the race question and the matter of Federal interference with elections in the States. Quoting in the out set Ralph Waldo Emerson's saying that "the Whigs had the best men and the Democrats the best principles," Mr. McCulloch traces briefly the history of both parties. Passing by what he says on other subjects, we come to his discussion on the tariff question.

Mr. McCulloch says the Whigs were for tariff for revenue, with incidental protection. The Republican successors are for a tariff for protection, with revenue as the incident. That is precisely the way so able a man as Major McKinley defined the Republican policy. The Republicans, Mr. McCulloch urges, look upon tariff as a means of suppressing foreign competition and sustain it as a means of giving our manufacturers control of the home market. The Democrats, on the other hand, have already favored a tariff for revenue only. They have held that Congress, under the Constitution, has no authority to impose duties to protect manufacturers, its functions not going beyond the raising of revenue. It has no right to effect indirectly what the Constitution prohibits it from doing directly. The Government's need of revenue will always, the Democrats contend, require a tariff, which in practice will give incidentally a wide margin of protection to our manufacturers. "On this point," Mr. McCulloch says, "the Democratic party now stands where the Whig party stood when Henry Clay was its leader." There are men in both parties, he adds, who favor free trade, but there is no free trade party, nor will there be for years, if ever.

Mr. McCulloch's objections to the continuance of the present tariff are stated very fully. It is held that our manufacturers no longer need protection. Production being already in excess of the demands of the home market, there is no reason to stimulate it further; the growth of trusts to limit production is a sign that duties on imports to encourage the building of factories, etc., are no longer required. What is required in the interest of manufacturers, wage-earners and the people generally is a lower tariff, wider production and entrance into foreign markets. Being the greatest producing country in the world, our prosperity will be best promoted by engaging in international trade. Mr. McCulloch holds, in conclusion, that "the present tariff is at war with the best interests of the country. It is continued," he adds, "by being made a party question and the free use of money in elections," but its days are nearly numbered. And so say we all. Down with the war tariff, in the interest of trust and monopoly.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Under the New Regime.

RIO DE JANEIRO, November 18.

The city awoke on Friday to hear the Republic proclaimed. General Da Fonseca, Senhor Constant and others proceeded to Petropolis in the morning and informed the Emperor that he had been dethroned. Dom Pedro, supported by his family, received the deputation with absolute composure. General Da Fonseca was the spokesman. He said that Brazil had advanced far enough in the path of civilization to dispense with the monarchy. The country, while grateful to the Emperor for his patriotic services, was firmly resolved to be recognized only as a Republic.

Dom Pedro made a dignified reply. He declined to abdicate, but he said he would yield to force.

The imperial family were allowed one hour to prepare for their departure. Carriages, escorted by soldiers, were waiting to take them to the outer harbor, where a man-of-war was lying under steam. The captain had been instructed to sail as soon as the imperial family had embarked. He had received sealed letters instructing him what route to take. It is supposed that Lisbon is the destination of the vessel.

The denomination adopted by the government for the Republic is the United States of Brazil. The province of Bahia has proclaimed for the Republic. Peace and quietness reign. The Republic will allow the deposed Emperor 800 contos de reis per annum during his life.

The five articles of the Government decree are:

FIRST. The Republic is proclaimed.

SECOND. The provinces of Brazil, united by federation, compose the United States of Brazil.

THIRD. Each State will form its own local government.

FOURTH. Each State will send a representative to the Congress which will convene shortly, and the final decision of which the provisional government will await.

FIFTH. Meantime the Governors of the States will adopt means to maintain order and protect the citizens' rights.

The nations inland and external relations will be represented meanwhile by the provisional Goverament.

Jeff Davis Critically Ill.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—Mr. Jefferson Davis is lying dangerously ill at the residence of Mr. I. U. Payne in this city. Saturday night, as on the previous night, he was very restless and became much worse after midnight, although not as sick as on Friday. The weaher, which was heavy, damp and cold, seemed to affect him unfavorably, and great difficulty was encountered in preserving that even temperature in the room regarded as absolutely necessary to the patient. It is evident that Mr. Davis' condition is extremely critical. Should he have a return of the difficulty in breathing which attacked him on Friday night, or any other relapse, the chances are that he will die. He is so weak that he is unable to lift his arm or turn over in bed. His only food is beef tea, and this he takes by the teaspoonful.

Mrs. Davis still takes a favorable view of her husband's condition, and calls attention to the fact that she has nursed him through many similar attacks. The unfavorable circumstances are his age and his present great weakness. For nearly a year past, friends who have seen him at Beauvoir have recognized the fact that his health is failing, and that old age was beginning to tell on him.

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in will bring you Good Digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1.00 per bottle by E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Jacob Linnemetzger, while hunting in Pike county, accidentally shot and killed himself.

—The high prices for meat in Germany has led a firm in Mayence to try the experiment of importing live oxen from the United States.

—William Poorman, whose residence was near Lock Haven, and who was employed on the track, was struck by day express on Monday forenoon and instantly killed.

—Mary E. Nichols is on trial at Waterville, Me., for beating her half-witted brother, keeping him locked up in a dog pen, and making him work in harness like a horse.

—Samuel Brown, a resident of Centre township, Perry county, was kicked by a mule on last Friday afternoon, receiving injuries which caused his death on Saturday night.

—Harry Meyer bought a lot in East Portland, Ore., a few weeks ago. Last Wednesday he went to work digging out stumps. During the day he unearthed an old tin box that contained greenbacks and gold to the value of $6,000.

—A young man named Kopp, of Hanover, York county, went to Milton Grove, Lancaster county, a few days ago. On Tuesday he was out hunting, and in crawling through a fence his gun was discharged and the contents lodged in his spine. He cannot recover.

—John Henry, an old soldier, jumped or fell off a passenger train at Williamsport Thursday morning and was killed. He was on his way to the soldiers' home at Erie, of which institution he had been an inmate. He was returning from a visit to friends in Chester county, Pa.

—At Cincinnati a horse backed over the bank and fell down a declivity of 100 feet, dragging his cart and driver with him. The driver did not get into the water, but the horse plunged into the river and swam across to Covington, detaching the vehicle from him in midstream.

—Russell Hill and Clyde Duble, two young Williamsport nimrods, and sons of prominent citizens, were returning from a hunting expedition, when Hill's gun slipped from his shoulder, the weapon was discharged, the load taking effect in his leg below the knee, and the doctors think amputation may be necessary.

—William Steele, father of the notorious Mrs. Robert Ray Hamilton, was defendant in a case at Tunkhannock on the charge of shooting a young man named Lutes, with intent to kill. He was found guilty, as charged, but was recommended to the mercy of the court, and a sentence of a year in the penitentiary, costs of prosecution, and $5 fine was imposed.

—"Budge" is the name of a tame crow belonging to Miss Orile Wheeler, of Joliet, Ill. He goes all over town alone and returns to his home at night. He is fond of beer and will drink it until intoxicated. In his rambles he visited the depot, where he found much to interest him. He imitates the shouts of the conductors and takes delight in yelling "all aboard for Chicago."

—While the cupola of the Columbia stove works was being tapped on Saturday night, Charles Rightee, who was going to catch a ladle of metal, ran into another moulder who was leaving the cupola. The liquid metal was dashed over Rightee, a portion of it running into his shoes, his clothing took fire and he was shockingly burned about the feet, legs and breast, but may recover.

—It is believed that B. S. Barrett, a piano merchant of Cleveland, Ohio, has fled to Canada. Officers are looking for him. Recently an attachment was issued against him for $2,000, and soon after he absented himself. His debts are found to amount to $70,000. Barrett occupied a fine residence on one of the fashionable streets of the city, was a leader in his church, and a Sunday School teacher.

—James Artman, of Leechburg, started in a buggy Thursday night to bring a lady, who lives two miles out, to a lecture there. Nothing being heard of him at noon on Friday, his friends started to look for him. His horse and buggy and umbrella were found in the river. The horse was drowned. It was found that his buggy had upset in attempting to ford the mouth of Carnahan's Run. The place where he attempted to cross was very deep. It is almost certain that he was drowned.

—Lint Hollenbaugh, of Rochester, Pa., became intoxicated Saturday evening, and, going to his father's residence, broke in the door when the family was absent and proceeded to pour coal oil over the floor, walls and furniture. He then piled inflammable material against the building and set it on fire. His father, however, coming home, extinguished the flames. Lint then drew a revolver and fired several shots at his father, all of which missed him. He was arrested and bound over for court.

—Jake Buzzard, one of the famous six Buzzard brothers, the celebrated Lancaster county robbers and outlaws, died on Tuesday morning in the Eastern penitentiary. A dispatch conveyed the intelligence to his wife at Lancaster, shortly after he expired. Buzzard died from consumption. He has long been a sufferer from the disease and for some time his death has daily been expected. Mrs. Buzzard visited her dying husband in the penitentiary on Friday last and she saw that he could linger but a few days longer. She returned home on Saturday.

—Bridget Murtaugh and Mary Haggerty, married women, living in the Twentieth Ward, Scranton, Pa., had a neighbors' quarrel on Monday evening, the latter daring Mrs. Murtaugh to come into her yard. Mrs. Murtaugh responded at once to the challenge armed with her husband's trowel. She attacked Mrs. Haggerty viciously, cutting open her head with the trowel and leaving her senseless on the ground. Mrs. Murtaugh escaped and has so far eluded the police. The condition of the injured woman is serious and her physician has slight hopes of her recovery.

—George Francis Train is one of the happiest men on the American continent. He gets fun out of everything. They put him in jail in Boston for debt on an illegal process. When the blunder was known they sought to let him go and drop the matter, but George Francis wouldn't go, and he kept the public and himself entertained for three or four weeks over the attempts of the lawyers to unravel the legal snarl, and now that he has been turned out of jail at last, he is lecturing in the city of baked beans to large crowds on his experience, and is making his captors the laughing stock for the community.

—Reimund Holzhay ("Black Bart"), on trial at Bessemer, Mich., for the murder of Banker Fleishbem, of Belleville, Ill., and the robbery of the Gogebic stage, took the stand in his own defense Thursday of last week and made a confession. Holzhay told the story of his life from the day of his birth in Germany to that of his arrest at Republic, Michigan. He admitted that he robbed the Milwaukee and Northern train six months ago, that he held up the Wisconsin Central train at Cadott, Wis., a month later, and that he waylaid the Gogebic stage and shot Banker Fleischbem. Holzhay claimed that several years ago he was hurt by a fall from a horse and since that time had been subject to "spells," during which he did not know what he was doing. He said he was under this "spell" when the various crimes were committed.

FOSTER & QUINN,

SUCCESSORS TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

NO. 315 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A.

Call attention to their large and varied assortment of Dress Goods, comprising black and colored Silks, a full line of black Cashmeres, Henriettas, Melrose, Drass d' Alma, Armmes and Nuns' Veilings, colored Cashmeres, Henriettas, Serges, Broad Cloths, Albatross, etc. Wash Dress Goods in all styles. Dress Buttons and Trimmings to match Dress Goods, Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Toweling, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery, Corsets in 25 different styles, Misses' Corsets and Waists, Kid Gloves and Silk Mitts, Table Covers and Lambrequins, Hamburg Lace Flouncing, etc., etc.

GOODS DELIVERED TO R. R. DEPOT.

—Mrs. McAdow, one of the owners of the Spoiled Horse Mine of Montana, recently drove into Helena in a buckboard, unattended, carrying a gold brick worth $40,000. It took two porters and a truck to get the heavy mass of gold from the wagon into the bank.

—Charles Holstein, of Philadelphia, was convicted of selling liquor without license, at Norristown. Judge Weand in passing sentence said he was of the opinion that there was no intention on the part of Holstein to violate the law, but a verdict of guilty having been rendered his only duty was to pass sentence. Counsel for Holsein immediately took out an allocatur to the supreme court to determine the question whether a man can be convicted of violating the liquor laws when there is no such intent.

—Henry Kerns, engineer at the Reading paper mills, on Wednesday morning fell into the flywheel pit, which is fourteen feet in depth. He was oiling the machinery and lost his balance. The hugh wheel, 16 feet in diameter, carried him down with it. His assistant, Mr. Hartenstine, stopped the machinery as soon as possible and summoned assistance. The moaning of Kerns indicated that he was still alive. He was raised from the bottom of the pit with great difficulty, when it was found that both of his legs were broken in several places, his teeth were knocked out, and his body covered with bruises and contusions. Kerns, who is 67 years of age, was taken to the Reading hospital, where he is lying in a critical condition.

"Veni, Vidi, Vici."

The Exposition is closed until October next. We saw it; it was great, being in its infancy, but we saw enough to convince ourselves of the fact that enterprise, such as displayed there, should not be passed by without some comment. But we still wonder why it was that only *one* wholesale liquor house was so boldly represented. You could see its pyramid of bottles from any part of the great building. It was the prettiest diplay there. Max Klein has proved to the public that he wants to be seen. His "Silver Age" rye whisky has now such a well earned reputation that he is proud of it and he wants everybody to see it. His goods are pure and reliable. You can have his Silver Age at $1.50 per full quarts. His Guckenheimer, Finch, Overholt or Gibson at $1.00 per quart, or 6 quarts for $5.00. Send for his price list and mention this paper. His address is MAX KLEIN, 82 Federal St., Allegheny.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

With

Ely's Cream Balm a child can be treated without pain or dread and with perfect safety. Try the remedy. It cures catarrh, hay fever and colds in the head. It is easily applied into the nostrils and gives relief with the first application. Price 50c.

Jos. Horne & Co.

PENN AVE. STORES.

We appreciate confidence as well as the purchasing public appreciates faithful service.

Constantly increasing confidence, on the part of the people, is the incentive to our constantly increasing our wonderful facilities for serving the people.

Our Dress Goods Stock—too large to go into detail.

Home spun all wool suitings, 50 inches wide, 35c. a yard.

Double width all wool colored cashmeres, good quality, 35c. a yard.

40 inch wide, all wool, fine Henrietta finish cashmeres, 40c. a yard.

40 inch, extra quality, all wool cashmeres 50c.

These would be good at 15c. a yard more. Doubt if you ever matched them at 20c. higher price.

So our Dress Goods go—up to finest—$4 a yard—or fine Paris patterns.

Fine Black Silks—The finest makes of Europe and America—Gros Grains 60c. to $4 a yard. Dozens of other elegant weaves including all the new ones of the season in just as complete and comprehensive assortments.

The Cloak Rooms—The cloth garments we carry are the best, most stylish and most substantially made.

The material in our Plush garments is the very best, crisp, springy goods that is worth buying.

Our Seal garments are of the most carefully selected Alaska skin, dyed in London, and made for us. No shape I any garment of any material not here.

Full information or complete lines of samples cheerfully furnished by our Mail Order Department.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

609--621 Penn Ave,

PITTSBURG, PA.

Nov. 15, 1ychmly.

NOT DEAD YET!

VALLIE LUTTRINGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

AND TIN ROOFING,

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.

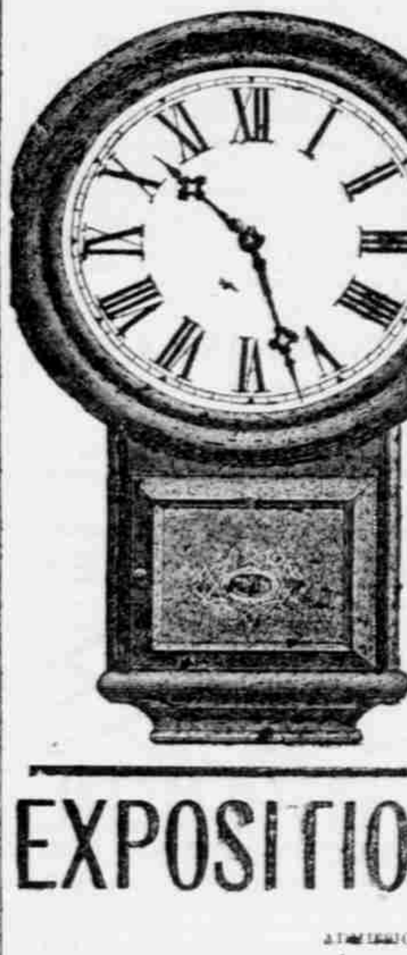
Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks,

—JEWELRY,—

Silverware, Musical Instruments

—AND—

Optical Goods.

Sole Agent

—FOR THE—

Celebrated Rockford

WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches,

In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

CARL RIVINIUS.

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.

EXPOSITION AT PITTSBURG

OPENS SEPT. 4th. CLOSES OCT. 19th

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

HOPPER BROTHERS. & CO.

Extend to you a hearty invitation when you visit the City to call and examine our stock of

BEDROOM FURNITURE, PARLOR FURNITURE.

CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS,

DINING AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

BEDDING STOVES AND RANGES.

We furnish everything that pertains to the proper fitting of a house at lower prices than can be had elsewhere in the City.

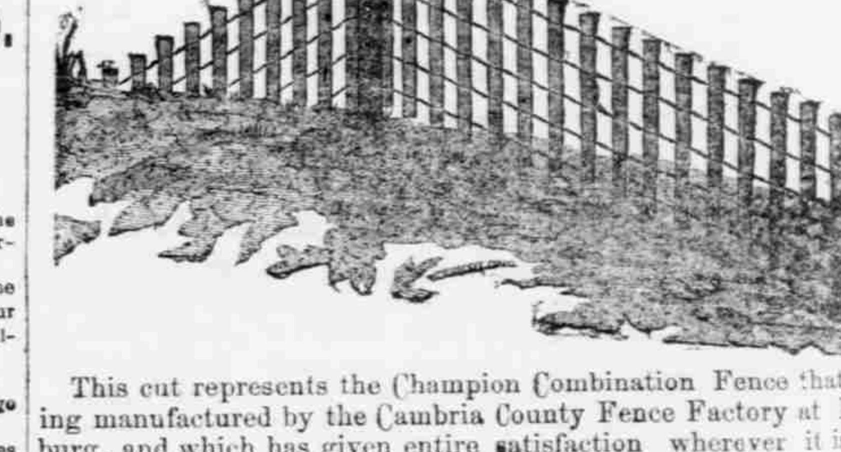
WE ARE NEAR THE EXPOSITION.

Cars from the B. & O. and P. R. R. Depots pass our Doors. Will gladly give any information necessary.

Hooper Bros. & Co., 307 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

CHAMPION COMBINATION FENCE.



This cut represents the Champion Combination Fence that is being manufactured by the Cambria County Fence Factory at Ebensburg, and which has given entire satisfaction wherever it is being put up. It is the cheapest, best and strongest fence made. Something the farmers have been waiting for and must have. The fencing is manufactured by E. B. Creswell. Now farmers and others, if you want a good farm or yard fence do not fail to see the Champion Combination Fence.

"BLOWING."



The "Ledger Building" tells a simple story and relies on its Clothing to make you a customer. We don't blow the "Big Horn," but the "Best Clothing with Lowest prices" leads the band.

Clothing for Men, Youths and Children.

A. C. Yates & Co.,

SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

Swithin C. Shortlidge's Media Academy

Near Philadelphia.
School Opens Sept. 19th.
Yearly Expense, $500.
Quarterly Paym'ts, $125.

Admits and classifies young men and boys at any time; fits them for Business, any College, Polytechnic School, for West Point or Annapolis. Advanced classes in Physics, Chemistry, Surveying, Electrical or Civil Engineering, Classics, Mathematics, etc. One of the best equipped and best managed Schools. All students board with the Principal. Teachers all men and graduates of first-class Colleges. Fine buildings, [illegible] rooms. Every room has in it a steam radiator and is completely furnished. Grounds [illegible] for athletics, etc. Gymnasium. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Private tutoring [illegible] ward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies, or a Business, College-Preparatory, [illegible] course. Physical and Chemical Laboratory. Practical Business Department, with Telegraphy, Short-hand, Type-writing, etc., etc. More fully supplied with apparatus than any other College-fitting school. Media Academy affords every home comfort, the best education, and the best training. Fixed prices cover every expense. [illegible] Illustrated catalogue sent free to any address. SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A.B., A.M. (Harvard Graduate), Principal and Proprietor, Media, Pa. Circulars at this office.

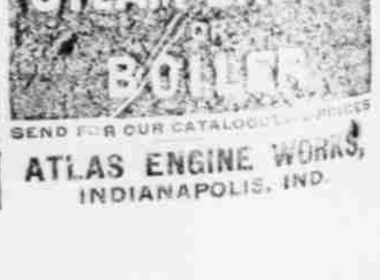
STAR SHAVING PARLOR!

COR. CENTRE AND SAMPLE STREETS

EBENSBURG, PA.

J. H. GANT, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything kept neat and cosy. A bath room has been connected with the shop where the public can be accommodated with a hot or cold bath. Bath tub and everything connected therein kept perfectly clean. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.



SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE & PRICES

ATLAS ENGINE WORKS,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - NOV. 22, 1889.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Winchester rifles cheap at Duftons'.

—The king B is the B that stands for bargains at Barkers'.

—The highest cash price paid by G. L. Pechuleks, the sadler, for all kinds of furs.

—Others may brag more on promises, but Barkers' can beat them all on performance.

—Dan. McFall, of Johnstown, was brought to jail on Tuesday to answer a charge of malicious mischief.

—It won't take all you've got to get an overcoat at Barkers'. Their prices will save you money.

—Mr. John Leighty, who has been in Kane, Pa., for some time past, returned to his home in this place on Thursday last, suffering from rheumatism.

—Two-thirds of the population trade at Barkers', and yet they hate to think that the other third are losing money by not trading with them.

—The admission to the Nicktown fair is free on all days except Thanksgiving and St. Nicholas' days, on which an entrance fee of 10 cents will be charged.

—The largest, finest, best, and cheapest line of overshoes at Barkers'. Why torture your feet with such a mean shoe, go to Barkers' and get one of their stylish fitting shoes.

—A thirty-horse-power stationary engine and boiler, also a Perry shingle mill and jointer complete, for sale at a bargain. For further particulars inquire at this office.

—Now is the time of the year that you need to keep your feet warm and dry, call at Barkers' and get a pair of those wool boots and you will have no trouble with cold feet.

—Mr. Bart McCabe, Jr., of this place, is lying seriously ill at his home with dropsy. His relatives have been summoned to his bedside, there being but little hope of his recovery.

—Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. R. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail.

—Attention is called the advertisement of Fletcher, Smitten & Towler in another column. They manufacture a fine fence and, as it prevents drifting, makes a desirable one for farmers.

—Mr. Adam Miller has a number of well located lots in the town of East Hastings which he will dispose of at low figures and on easy terms. For further particulars apply to or address Mr. Miller at Hastings.

—A card of thanks is tendered by the Nicktown fair committee to Messrs. Strittmatter and Evans, furniture dealers, and E. Dufton & Son, hardware dealers, for their handsome gifts to the Nicktown Church fair.

—McDonald at Loretto, Pa., wants butter, eggs, potatoes, beans, turnips, onions, apples, ear corn, oats, wheat and rye, also cabbage and saur kraut, for which he will allow the highest price; part cash paid if desired.

—The Nicktown fair will open next Monday afternoon and continue every afternoon till St. Nicholas' day, December 6th. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Catholic Church at that place and Ebensburg people are respectfully invited to attend.

—We have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison

—The valuable hotel property located on Main street, Carrolltown, Pa., at present occupied by J. D. Thomas and known as Hotel Brunswick, will be sold on reasonable terms. For further information address M. D. Kittell and C. A. Langbein, Ebensburg.

—There is a special term of court this week for the purpose of trying the case of the Cambria Iron company against Christy for a tract of land in Gallitzin township, warranted in the name of Powell Stackhouse. Judge Furst, of Bellefonte, is presiding.

—On Monday morning a short time before the arrival of the Yough express at Irwin, Westmoreland county, a boy, presumably about 14 years of age, was struck by a train near the station, and instantly killed. He was a stranger there, and his body was not identified.

—An epidemic fever is prevailing at Jack Haven, due to the filth by the great flood of June 1st. No permanent relief is anticipated until freezing weather comes. From statistics gathered from the local physicians, there are now about fifty cases of malarial, typhoid, and scarlet fever.

—Daniel Bohran, of Minersville, a railroadman on the Pennsylvania railroad, was struck by Day Express a short distance west of Johnstown on Wednesday morning, and tossed from the track. When picked up his head was found to be crushed and both legs broken. He died shortly afterward.

—John Carter, colored, who shot and fatally wounded John Matthews, also colored, in Johnstown about two weeks ago, was brought to jail on Saturday. He was arrested in Harrisburg and brought back to Johnstown on Friday where he was given a hearing on Saturday and committed to jail to answer for his crime.

—J. R. Monohan, day operator at Youngwood, Westmoreland county, while on his way home Monday night, was struck by an accomodation train a short distance from his home, and on the exact spot where his brother was killed a couple of years ago by the same train. He was badly injured and it is feared he will not recover.

—C. F. Zimmerman, a carpenter from Altoona, while working on a building near the Mansion House, in Johnstown on last Saturday morning fell head foremost from a ladder a distance of nine feet and struck a piece of timber fracturing his skull. He died about 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. His remains were forwarded to Ligonier.

—John Ryan, a resident of Prospect, was found on Monday morning in an unconscious condition under a freight car that was standing on the Pennsylvania railroad track opposite the Gautner wire mill at Johnstown. It was supposed that while on his way home during the night he fell over the embankment which is at least one hundred feet high. His painful injury was concussion of the brain.

—On last Sunday morning about 1 o'clock the fine new hotel of Mr. Caleb Gray at Hastings, was discovered to be on fire, and so rapid had been the progress of the flames before their discovery that it was with difficulty that the occupants of the house made their escape. The fire originated in the lower story, but it is not known what cause. There was an insurance of $5,700 on the building, but none on the furniture. Mrs. Gray was badly injured by jumping from one of the windows to make her escape, and one of her daughters was also badly burned about the neck and face. Harry Platt was also considerably burned in his exit from the burning building.

—Something you want your fingers in. We refer to those fine dress gloves at Barkers'.

— Among the many articles to be exhibited at the Nicktown Fair are a fine ladies' gold watch, china, tea and chamber sets, silver castors, silver spoons, knives and forks, table linen, napkins, and a very fine family Bible. Everybody is requested to take chances on these articles.

—Rev. Frank Rodgers, of Orange, N. J., died on the Atlantic Express Monday, between Altoona and Derry. He was accompanied by his wife, and was returning from Colorado, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. The remains were taken to Altoona and placed in a casket and forwarded to his late home.

—The Carrolltown Planing Mill is running day and night and the reason of this is that D. A. Luther, Jr., proprietor, is manufacturing all kinds of lumber, such as doors, sash, moulding, stair work, brackets, flooring and siding at prices that defy competition. He has three planers running and gets all orders out promply. Give him a trial order.

—Don't forget to step in at Barkers' and get a heel plate on your overshoes, it will save you money.

—Prof. John McCormick, of Summerhill township, who is in attendance at the Teachers' Institute, has announced his intention of being a candidate for the office of County Superintendent at the approaching election in May next. Mr. McCormick is a well known and successful teacher and should the office fall into his hands the educational interests of Cambria county would be ably looked after, and the official duties performed without fear or favor.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company has issued an order to conductors, brakemen and baggage-masters that while on duty they must appear at all times in full suits of uniform, and wear their coats buttoned. It will not do for them to wear pantaloons or vests of other material than the regulation blue. All of the men are obliged to sign an agreement that they will do this. A brakeman in Harrisburg appeared a few days ago with a dark pair of pantaloons on that did not belong to his uniform. He was laid off for ten days.

—You risk nothing in buying your winter goods at Barkers', as all goods are warranted.

—Mr. James Wilkinson & Son, the marble dealers in this place, have just completed a monument to be erected over Michael Driskel, deceased, in the cemetery at Loretto. The design is beautiful, being a double column cottage arched, the columns of Georgia marble and the caps and base of Vermont marble, which makes a pleasing contrast and shows off the work to perfection. On top is a cross that is a master piece in point of design and workmanship. The monument has just been completed and will be set up in the cemetery at Loretto in a few days.

—The Ebensburg Opera Company will give an exhibition at Lilly on Thursday evening of next week, November 28th. There will be an effort made to have a special train run out on the branch that evening, returning some time in the night, by which people from Ebensburg and along the line can visit Lilly on that day and return during the night. We commend the Opera Company to the people of Lilly and have no doubt that they will give an entertainment fully up to their well-established reputation for giving first-class performances.

—Jacob Kuntz, who resides near Piattsville in Susquehanna township, early on last Sunday morning met with a painful accident which, it is feared, may cause him the loss of a limb. He in company with a young man named Charles Cullen, was driving along in a wagon near that place when the wagon which was loaded with bags of grain upset and some of the bags fell upon Kuntz, keeping him down. At the same time a lantern which they had with them exploded, and the burning oil ran into his right boot leg, burning him in a terrible manner, and from the effects of which he may possibly have to have his leg amputated. Cullen was badly burned about the right hand and arm, but his injuries are not so serious.

The Teachers' Institute.

The twenty-third annual session of the Cambria County Teachers' Institute met in the Court House in Ebensburg Monday, and was called to order at 2 o'clock by County Superintendent J. W. Leech.

Rev. Geo. W. Hill, pastor of the congregationalist church of Ebensburg, offered up a prayer for the success of the Institute.

Messrs. Charles Eirick, of East Conemaugh, and T. J. Itell, of Johnstown, were apoin ted a committee on permanent organization.

The committee appointed J. W. Leech ex-officio, President of the Institute. First Vice Presidents, Wm. P. Reese, of Millville; R. H. Biter, Gallitzin; Reading Secretaries, Miss Allie Lloyd, of Ebensburg; Miss Annie McGlade, of Portage; Treasurer, F. B. Allison, Ebensburg; Enrolling Secretary, J. G. Carroll, Millville.

The enrolling of the teachers developed the fact that 198 persons were in attendance.

The report of the Committee on permanent organization.

Prof. Leech then introduced Prof. Innes, of Blairsville, who gave a well trained talk on vocal music in the schools. He then requested the teachers to sing "Bysio-land, many complying.

Prof. Snyder, Principal of the State Normal School of Indiana, followed, his subject being "Whispering in School." He illustrated his views by an apt alliteration of three H's—Head, Heat and Hand. Prof. Snyder is an able instructor.

Prof. Leech announced song No. 58—"Ferryman Row."

Dr. E. E. White, of Ohio, next spoke on "Elements of Government." He would not, he said, speak on new things alone. The prime factor of success is the teacher. Dr. White is one of the most advanced of the progressive teachers of the United States.

The rush of teachers to James' drug store in search of reserved seats began at 5 o'clock, and soon all desirable seats were taken, and shortly after 8 o'clock the Ebensburg orchestra played a selection, at the conclusion of which Prof. Leech came forth from the attorney's room followed by the lecturer of the evening, Mr. Russell H. Conwell, who, upon being introduced, delivered his famous lecture "Acres of Diamonds," which was one of the best to which it has ever been our good fortune to listen, containing more practical advice than we have ever before heard in any lecture.

On Tuesday morning the Institute met at Armory Hall, 222 teachers being up to this time enrolled.

After several songs, sung by the teachers, Professor Snyder talked on "What it is to teach," after which Superintendent Leech appointed the following committees: Committee of Introduction, R. H. Biter, J. S. Foley, Elmira Staib, Laura Baker, Olive Topper, May Killins, Cora Cristo, J. F. Deitz; Memorial Committee, T. J. Itell, Clara Engelbach, Mary Jenkins, E. H. Burkhart, Frank Boyer, Anna Kratzer; Committee on General Resolutions, Chas. Elrich, G. W. Williams, J. S. Foley, Maggie Reilly, Ellie Myers, Sarah Hill.

A short talk was given by Prof. Bennett on drawing and Dr. White spoke on "School management.

In the afternoon Professor Biter, of Gallitzin, read a paper on percentage. Dr. White gave a talk on "School government," and Professor Jones made a few remarks on punishment.

Wednesday morning session was opened by singing, after which Supt. Leech introduced ex-Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, who gave an interesting talk on the work of a teacher.

Dr. E. E. White then delivered a lecture on "language" after which the Institute took a recess.

After the recess Mr. T. J. Itel read an interesting paper on "The Teacher.

In the afternoon Supt. Brumbaugh, of Huntingdon county, was introduced and spoke of the different kind of teachers.

Dr. Snyder, of Indiana, gave the Institute a short talk on school management and Prof. Carroll, of Millville, took up the subject of penmanship.

Communication.

DEAR FREEMAN:—Will you be kind enough to insert the following statment in your valuable paper in answer to the denial made by Thomas Davis, F. H. Barker, and Ed. James, contradicting everything set forth in an affidavit made by me before 'Squire Scanlan. Now for the information of the public and in order to jog the memories of Davis, Barker and James, I will state the following facts, viz: Some time before the Republican convention was held F. H. Barker, Ed. James, Thomas Davis and myself had a conference at the store of Ed. James, at which we discussed at length the best policy to be pursued in order to defeat C. J. Blair for the office of Register and Recorder. At this meeting we each gave our views, but nothing definite was agreed upon. On the morning on which the Republicans held their convention Thomas Davis called on me at my shop and requested me to come over to Ed. James' store, stating that we had better put our heads together and give our views as to the best policy to pursue in the nomination that day to be made. It was there discussed at length whether or not it would be best for me to run as an independent candidate for Register and Recorder in order to defeat C. J. Blair, or whether it would be best for me to use my influence with my friends for Kinkead. We finally came to the conclusion that the Republican ticket had best be filled for the present, and that we could tell better what course to pursue after the Democrats held their convention. After the Democratic convention we again met and came to an understanding, which was as follows: That it would be best for me to go to my friends and urge their support for Kinkead, and, to tell them that it would be of interest to me to have Kinkead elected. F. H. Barker and the others thought that by me being an independent candidate that no doubt quite a number of Republicans would vote for me and thereby weaken Kinkead, as they said that it was a pretty hard matter to get the mass of the Republican voters to understand such an arrangement, and we finally separated with the understanding that I was to use my influence with my friends for Kinkead. We afterward had frequent conferences, two at my shop, two at Ed. James' store and one at an attorney's office. At each and every one of these meetings it was always understood that if we were successful in defeating Blair, that I was to have a share of the earnings of the Register' office as follows, viz: One-half if I paid my own campaign expenses or one-fourth of the earnings of said office if my campaign expenses were paid by them. At the last meeting held at the store of Ed. James about four weeks prior to the election it was first intimated to me by them that I should allow my name to be used on the Republican ticket for the office of Prothonotary. They were very confident at that time that they had Blair defeated without any doubt, and I saw that they wanted me to pull the balance of the ticket through. I told F. H. Barker then that that was not our agreement and that I would have nothing further to do with him, and he seemed surprised at me refusing to allow my name to be used. His answer to me was, "If I had known this we would have put a stronger man on our ticket in place of Troxel." Thomas Davis warned me frequently to watch F. H. Barker and Ed. James, saying that they would deal unfair with me, and that I should get a fair understanding with them, as he felt certain that Ed. James (if the Republicans were successful this year and of which they felt certain) would be a candidate for Assembly, and that he had already, as he thought, promised the deputy Recordership to one who would likely be in his road as a candidate. He further said that he would not likely be here long after the election, as he was going West, and that I should call some men as witnesses who would likely be here in case they did not do as agreed upon. Now they make affidavit that they never agreed to anything like the above statement. There are others who know of these arrangements, whom I will not name at present and who also know of the arrangements of last year, which were never complied with by Barker, James and others, which is not forgotten. Let the public for one moment, ponder. Why were all these meetings, were they love feasts or what were they? Everyone here at Ebensburg knows that these men don't make a loafing place of my shop, neither do I loaf at Ed. James' store nor at the attorney's office at which we met on several occasions. These meetings surely had an object which any sane person can infer, and as to the affidavit of C. B. Moore I will say that I told him exactly what I told others in Johnstown, viz: When asked why I was now for Blair when I had been opposing him all along, my answer was that F. H. Barker had went square back on what he agreed to do with me and that he wanted me to allow my name to be used on the Republican ticket for Prothonotary, and that this was not our agreement and that I saw that Barker was acting unfair with me, hence my course in turning in for Blair. Now, in conclusion: I reiterate that my whole declaration made and sworn to by me is true in every sense of the word, and let me say that if I am the perjurer which the public are asked to believe by the affidavit published by these men, why do they not prosecute? That is the proper course to pursue and then the public can get the true inwardness of the whole matter, and determine as to the truth of the respective statments made.

C. A. LANGBEIN.

The Carrolltown Gas Well.

J. H. Kelly, general superintendent of the Altoona Natural Gas company, returned to this city, Saturday evening, and reports favorably from the new well at Carrolltown. According to the latest news he had from there, the drill had reached a depth of 2,700, and is probably down to 2,800 by this time.

The first gas was struck at 2,300, and then a stronger flow was reached at 2,620 feet when the drill was stopped and the fires removed to a safe distance, as the pipe laid to carry the gas off was not sufficient. It is said there are also good indications of oil.

The stockholders in that section and also in the city are highly elated over the favorable prospects. Mr. Kelly has leased about 3,000 acres of gas territory at Latrobe, where a new well will be commenced in about ten days, near a big gusher drilled by another company.

A large amount of stock was sold at Latrobe last week. Of course all the stockholders of the Altoona Natural Gas company will share in the profits of all the wells put down on newly leased territory.—*Altoona Times.*

A New Idea

Embraced in Ely's Cream Balm. Catarrh is cured by cleansing and healing, not by drying up. It is not a liquid or snuff, but is easily applied into the nostrils. Its effect a magical and thorough treatment will cure the worst cases. Price 50c.

Reade Township Items.

READE TOWNSHIP, Nov. 20, 1889.

EDITOR FREEMAN:—Directors J. G. Holien and G. W. Bowman, of this place, are in Ebensburg attending the Institute.

The Glasgow schools, after being closed for one week on account of diptheria, resumed work one week ago.

Diptheria has nearly abated in our midst. But few cases of a malignant type now exists.

The United Brethern are erecting a church at Roseland. It is hoped to have it under roof before winter.

The Mountain Dale coal mines are running at their fullest capacity.

Rev. Williams, of Altoona, preached an able discourse in the Lutheran church last Sabbath a week.

The first session of our township local institute was held a couple of weeks ago at Glasgow. It was both instructive and entertaining. County Supt. J. W. Leech and Prof. T. B. Allison were present and rendered valuable and appreciated service.

Ed. Kuhn, of Mountain Dale, declares his intention to kill a bigger bear this year than last, and that, too, with a *single* shot.

Prof. James Sharp, the renowned ventriloquist, entertained a select party a short time ago in his inimitable style of that wonderful art at the house of Mr. Jno. F. Holien, at Glasgow.

Prof. F. H. Austin, of Johnstown, will lecture at Glasgow on the subject of phrenology next Tuesday evening.

Miss C. E. Hile, teacher of the Glasgow primary school, is the editress of the "Reade Township Siftings," a local institute paper.

We are very sorry to note that Miss C. Grace Dean, of Shirly, was obliged to abandon teaching on account of disability, Miss Dean is one of the few real teachers and a lady of high moral and intellectual worth. We earnestly hope for her speedy recovery.

The next session of our local institute will be held at Mountain Dale. An elaborate program for the occasion has been prepared, and every effort to make it pleasing and entertaining will be used.

Hastily, R. C.

MARRIED.

—McGLADE—TURNER—Married at the Catholic church at Wilmore on Tuesday, November, 19th, 1889, by Rev. H. McHugh, Mr. John McGlade and Miss Hettie Turner, both of Portage township.

DIED.

STEVENS—Died at the residence of his parents in Loretto on Thursday, October 21, 1889, Robert Stevens, aged 19 years,

REGISTERS' NOTICE.

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees and all others interested and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Cambria county for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1889.

First and final account of Christian Leffler, administrator of Christ. F. Leffler, late of West Taylor township, deceased.

First and final account of C. J. Mayers, administrator of Rosa Bloch, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.

First and final account of Dwight Roberts, administrator of Mary S. Roberts, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.

First and final account of Dwight Roberts, administrator of Otis Roberts, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.

First and final account of Jno. J. Carroll, administrator of Thomas P. Carroll, late of Conemaugh borough, deceased.

Account of David R. Edwards, administrator of Catharine Gittings, late of Cambria township, deceased.

First and final account of Florence Willibrand, administrator of Henry Willibrand, late of Munster township, deceased.

First and final account of Jno. C. Carroll, executor of Hugh Gaffrey, deceased.

First and final account of Hiram Goughnour, executor of Catharine Goughnour, late of West Taylor township, deceased.

First and final account of Jno. T. Long, administrator of W. A. Barnet, late of Croyle township, deceased.

First and final account of Jos. Houge, administrator of Sophia Sill, late of Allegheny township, deceased.

First and final account of D. Barry, Jno. Dowling and M. D. Kittell, executors of Jno. Ryan, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.

First and final account Wm. Gormly, administrator of Sarah M. Tynan, late of Conemaugh borough, deceased.

First and final account of Wm. Gormly, administrator of M. J. Tynan, late of Conemaugh borough, deceased.

First and final account of Annie L. Brookbank, administratrix of David Brookbank, late of Ashville borough, deceased.

First and final account of H. McHugh, administrator of Richard Mayer, late of Summerhill township, deceased.

Account of Paul H. Gaither, administrator of Mary E. Horst, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.

First and final account of P. F. Custer, administrator of Wm. Richards, late of Jackson township, deceased.

First and final account of P. F. Custer, administrator C. T. A. of Wm. H. Richards, late of Jackson township.

First and final account of Samuel N. McDowell, administrator of Frederick Ribblett, late of West Taylor township, deceased.

First and final account of Oliver Roberts, administrator of Lizzie S. Roberts, late of Franklin borough, deceased.

First and final account of T. S. Fisher, administrator of Hugh McMonagle, late of Prospect borough, deceased.

CELESTINE J. BLAIR,
Ebensburg, Nov. 8, 1889.-4t. Register.

Widows' Appraisements.

Notice is hereby given that the following named appraisements of property appraised and set apart for widows of decedents under the Act of Assembly of the 4th of April, A. D. 1851, has been filed in the Register's office in and for the County of Cambria and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, Dec. 4 1889.

Inventory and appraisement of personal property appraised and set apart for Catharine Carpenter, widow of Albert Carpenter, late of Croyle township, deceased, $300.

Inventory and appraisement of personal property appraised and set apart for Mary Ann Myers, widow of Michael Myers, late of Reade township, deceased, $300.

Inventory and appraisement of personal property appraised and set apart for Mary Diamond, widow of James Diamond, late of Croyle township, deceased, $41.23.

Inventory and appraisement of personal property and real estate set apart for Elizabeth Macke, widow of August Macke, late of Cambria borough, deceased, $300.

Inventory and appraisement of personal property appraised and set apart for Jessie L. Rose, widow of Harry G. Rose, late of Johnstown borough, deceased, $300.

Inventory and appraisement of personal property appraised and set apart for Hetty McChesster, widow of Isaac McChesster, late of Franklin borough, deceased, $300.

Inventory and appraisement of personal property appraised and set apart for Catharine Akers, widow of Alvar Akers, late of Upper Yoder township, deceased, $300.

Inventory and appraisement of personal property appraised and set apart for Mary E. Tyler, widow of John T. Tyler, late of Stony Creek township, deceased, $300.

Inventory and appraisement of personal property appraised and set apart for Margaret Goenner, widow of of Jacob Goenner, late of Cambria borough, deceased, $300.

Inventory and appraisement of personal property appraised and set apart for minor children of Thomas Buck, late of Carroll township, deceased, $300.

Inventory and appraisement of personal property appraised and set apart for Annie Ripple, widow of Jackson Ripple, late of Johnstown borough, deceased, $130.

CELESTINE J. BLAIR,
Ebensburg, Nov. 8, '89.-4t. Register.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between Silas Reese, of the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., and trading under the firm name of Reese & Hughes, has this day dissolved by mutual consent, said Reese retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by said Mrs. Phebe Hughes, who will assume all obligations of the firm.

SILAS REESE.
Mrs. PHEBE HUGES.

Portage, Nov. 22, 1889.-3t.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership between Joseph F. McGee and George W. Cassiday was dissolved on the 6th day of November, 1889, so far as relates to George W. Cassiday. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid and those due from the same d'e charged at the office at the camp, where the business will be continued by the said Joseph F. McGee.

JOSEPH F. McGEE.
GEORGE W. CASSIDAY.

Elder Twp., Nov. 8, 1889.-3t.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell at private sale his farm situate in Cambria township, three and a half miles east of Ebensburg, containing 110 acres, 80 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The farm is well watered, has a new frame house and a frame barn thereon erected and has an orchard of one hundred and twenty trees of choice fruit. Possession will be given at any reasonable time and terms will be made to suit the purchaser.

WILLIAM J. TIERNEY.
Cambria Twp., Aug. 30, 1889.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test short weight, alum or phosphate powder. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., New York.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
Office in Colonnade Row.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Loretto Marchandise company are hereby notified to call and settle on or before the 1st day of October next, as after that date the books will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN F. WILL.
Loretto, Sept. 13, 1889.

NOTICE.—My wife, Mary Ann Brolley, has left my bed and board without any just cause and this is to notify all persons not to trust or harbor her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any of her contracts or debts whatsoever from this.

JAMES BROLLEY.
Lilly, October 8, 1889.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John R. Litzinger, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons owing said estate will settle the same at once and those having claims against the same will present them properly probated for settlement.

MAY LITZINGER,
Chest Springs, Oct. 25, '89.-6t. Executrix.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the ninth day of December, 1889, by C. A. Buck, Anthony Anna, John A. Platt, R. J. Yothers and J. W. Harper, under the Act of Assembly April 29th, 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Hastings Building and Loan Association," the character and object of which are to accumulate a fund by the contribution of the members thereof, and to loan the same to them from time to time to enable them to purchase real estate, build themselves dwelling houses, or engage in any legitimate business, and for those purposes, to have, posses and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.

M. D. KITTELL, Solicitor.
Ebensburg, Nov. 15, '89-3t.

TRIAL LIST.

SECOND WEEK OF DECEMBER.

Deimer & Co.	vs.	Sayers.
Kline	vs.	Elliott.
Christy	vs.	Mitchell.
Miller	vs.	McGlade.
Gallagher	vs.	Flynn.
Gray	vs.	Gray & Wyland.
McKay	vs.	Anderson.
Neary	vs.	P. R. R. Co.
Young	vs.	Johnstown Steel St. Rail Co.
Banner	vs.	McAteer.
McIntyre	vs.	McIntyre.
Shoemaker	vs.	Carroll.
Eakins	vs.	Gallagher.
Stethens	vs.	Deafenbaugh.
Findley	vs.	Haywood.
Stanton	vs.	Zimmerman.
Wainwright & Co.	vs.	Tyson.
Cresswell	vs.	Cole.
Vogle	vs.	Taylor & McCoy.
Farber	vs.	Haywood.
Garman	vs.	Gardner.
Stephenson	vs.	Shaffer.
Morrow et. al.	vs.	Plunket.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Prothy.
Ebensburg, Nov. 8, 1889.

SIMON BROS.

Have Struck It Rich!

And they will give the people of Gallitzin and vicinity the benefit of this rich bonanza, and they will put thousands of dollars in the people's pocket's if they will only take advantage of it. "Well, what is it you have struck?" asks some naturally inquisitive persons. We will proceed to tell you. Not long since, the proprietors of a large grocery house became greatly in need of money, and offered to sell us groceries away below the general price, for spot cash. As such offers are very rare nowadays, we grasped the opportunity—hence our rich strike, and as a natural result we are now prepared to sell you groceries at the following figures:

Sugar, soft white, at.....7c. per lb.
" light brown, at.....6¾ "
" white, granulated, at.....7¾ "
The best Soap in the market—
Seven pieces for.....25 cents.
Arbuckle's Coffee.....23c per lb.
Imported Teas.....25 "
Flour, six different grades, and the best at.....$1.25 per sack.
Canned Salmon.....16c per box.
Sardines, four boxes for.....25 cents
Herring.....75 cents a keg
Cream Cheese.....12 cents per lb.
Swiss Cheese.....13 cents per lb.
Limberger cheese.....12 cents per lb.
Prunes, 7c per lb; or 4 lbs for.....25 cents.
Soup Beans, white, 4 lbs. for.....25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

Ladies' Coats from $2.48 up.
Ladies' and Men's shoes at 50 cents on the dollar.

We have a line of Men's and Children's Clothing that for beauty of finish, quality of material, durability and small costivity, "takes the cake." Hear! oh ye of little faith!

One hundred Children's Overcoats, worth $1.50 apiece, at $1.

One hundred Men's suits for dress, at $7.59 each.

Overcoats, sizes from 34 to 44.

Corkscrew suits, the finest Clothing made, at $9.90 each.

Persons from a distance by rail, who purchase of us goods to the amount of $10 or over, we will pay their fares and freightage of goods to their destination, so take your money to Simon Bros. and save 35 per cent. on all purchases.

SIMON BROTHERS.
GENERAL STORE,
CHESTNUT STREET,
GALLITZIN, - - - - PENN'A.

Eckenrode & Hoppel,
Carrolltown, Penn'a.

Having just returned from the Eastern cities with a full, complete assortment of merchandise, consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, a large stock of Clothing, Overcoats and Gents' Furnishing Goods for Men, Boys and Children, a fine line of Ladies' and Children's Coats and Wraps, including a line of Plush goods, and Boots and Shoes, we claim to lead. Then we have Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Oilcloth, Robes and Horse Blankets not to be excelled anywhere. We are prepared to meet the public wants at the very lowest prices. We will not be undersold and always guarantee satisfaction. Soliciting your patronage and thanking you for past favors we are Respectfully Yours,

ECKENRODE & HOPPEL,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK
—OF—
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBER WEAR
JUST RECEIVED AT
R. L. DAVIS' CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Boots for Men and Boys,
Gum Boots for Men and Boys,
Ladies' and Misses' Shoes,
Gum Shoes for Ladies and Children,
Shoes for Children and Babies,
Shoes to fit Everybody at Lowest Prices.

JULIAN ST., EBENSBURG, PA

THE FIRST CONSIDERATION.



Will the FERTILIZER you intend purchasing so act upon the soil that it will produce BIG CROPS, and at the same time maintain and build up the fertility.

To put price per ton ahead of quality and producing power is poor economy. Farming profits are too small to admit of any but judicious purchases.

After quality, and in proportion to it, comes price. You shall find our Bone Fertilizers, for the work done, always as low in price as the lowest.

If you are going to ignore quality and results, do not buy our Fertilizers.

FOR SALE BY
W. I. ANSTEAD, Johnstown.
JOSEPH NOEL, Ebensburg.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

When you want posters printed call at this office.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & Dent, No. 180 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

New Plan Store
SAYS
Look Here!

We have just returned from New York where we succeeded in purchasing a splendid stock of Underwear, Hosiery, Caps, Rubbers,

Shoes, Clothing, Caps,

etc., that even we, with our record of low prices, were never able to quote before and may never be again. These splendid bargains are

All on the Way

here and next week we will quote you prices on them if they are not all gobbled up before this paper goes to press. Don't buy anything in our line until you see our new stock. Talk about Bargains!

"Bargains" is a Small Word

and there is no other word in the English language that will give you a clear idea of what we can and will do; nothing but seeing them for yourself. They will be here soon and will be

Marked in Plain Figures
THAT WILL
Sweep Everything Before Them

with as little mercy to high prices as the flood of the Conemaugh Valley showed to life and property.. We have a few of those all-wool Undershirts for 45 cents, with drawers to match at same price. Good wool Mittens for 19 cents, wool Hose at 21 cents, and a very heavy all-wool Hose, our best, for 25 cents. Ribbons at different prices. But

What is the Use of Talking?

Come and see the goods for yourself. We want you to see our goods whether you buy or not.

COOK & CO.

The Royalty of Europe.

It is the same all over Europe. Every now and then the direct line fails; then the powers in church and state have to trace away back up the genealogy to where some daughter of a king married some commoner or foreign prince of a sturdy stock, and trace down that line to find the right heir, the all important "next of kin." At the top there is rapid and perpetual decay; from the commonalty fresh blood is constantly infused into the lower nobility, and thence in time it goes to recruit the higher and the royal line. An aspiring knight "marries well," and his son becomes a baron; that baron's son an earl and that earl's son a duke; a duke marries a princess, and by the failure of the male line his son or grandson becomes a king.

Most often, however, the foreign line comes in, and so it has resulted that every country in Europe, except Turkey, has a foreign or half foreign monarch. Thus the reigning British house of Brunswick is German. Before it the house of Orange was Dutch, and before that the house of Stuart was Scotch; the house of Tudor was originally Welsh, and while the preceding monarchs of Yorkist and Lancastrian lines were English, their common ancestors, the Plantagenets, would better be classed as French. The royal family of Denmark is not Danish, though that of Greece is. The king of Sweden is French. The czar is not strictly a Russian. The German emperor is Russo-British-German; the king of Bulgaria is a recent importation from Germany, and the king of Italy is from the same original stock as Queen Victoria.

Covers for Grape Vines.

American Cultivator gives expression to the following: Grape growing is in this country yet in its infancy. We believe the time will come when successful grape growers will build over the trellises a slight protection, if only four or five feet in width, to shelter the grapes from rains and heavy dews. Vines thus protected from too much moisture would not be liable to mildew or the grapes to rot, or at least these diseases, now so prevalent, could be kept off at much less expense than under the present system. Under such a cover grapes would ripen one or two weeks earlier than if unprotected. The earliest, largest and best bunches of grapes on a vine running beside a house are found sheltered beneath eaves and cornices. It will cost something to try this, but its advantage in a wet, cold season like the present will pay large interest on the amount invested. The higher price for having the grapes even a week earlier will be enough in one or two years to pay the expense.

Culinary Maxims.

Live while you can, die when you must.

Keep out of the frying pan and trust to the boiler.

A silent tongue is an enemy to the feast.

A whiff of the kitchen is sometimes better than the taste.

Merriment at meat means a long face for the doctor.

Bridle the appetite with reason and save the stomach a toss in the ditch.

A lazy appetite bothers the rich man more than an active one does the poor man.

Live leisurely, unless you are anxious to die in a hurry.

No man can live happy with an unhappy digestion.

Let the burden of your table be a part of your religion.

Of all the sciences none is more essential to the welfare of humanity than cookery.

Loaded in by Slug Nine.

When I think of the towel, the old fashioned towel, that used to hang up by the printing-house door, I think that nobody in these days of shoddy can hang out iron to wear as it wore. The tramp, who abused it; the comb, who got at it when these two were gone; the make-up and foreman; the editor, poor man, each rubbed some grime off while they put a heap on. In, over and under, 'twas blacker than thunder; 'twas harder than poverty, rougher than sin; from the roller suspended, it never was bended, and it flapped on the wall like a banner of tin. It grew thicker and tougher, and daily put on a more inky hue, until one morning, without any warning, it fell to the floor and was broken in two.

Brainy But Bashful.

Hanover, Michigan, has a most peculiar and eccentric young man. He is so bashful that he does not speak to his nearest neighbors, and he will go miles out of his way to avoid meeting a young lady. A few years ago his parents sent him to school; he attended only three days because twenty young ladies surrounded him at the school house and teased him till he nearly fainted. He took his books home that night and has never been inside of a school room since. Yet this young man has taken prize after prize for plans for public buildings and is a first-class mechanic.

Pretty Tall.

The highest structure of masonry in the world is said to be the National Musenm recently completed at Turin, in Italy. It was originally designed for a synagouge, but it proved ill adapted to that purpose, and was sold to the city. It was then converted into a museum as a monument to the memory of Victor Emanuel. On top of the dome rises a spirit nearly as high as the whole of the rest of the building. The gilt statue on the top of this spire stands 538 feet from the ground.

The Smallest Corn Field.

The smallest cornfield in the State of New York, if not in the whole country, it is in a tenement house window on South Fifth avenue. It is in a soap box and three or four good thrifty stalks are growing in it. People passing on the Elevated are greatly interested in watching its growth and wondering when the crop will be harvested, and whether the folks will have a husking bee.

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
SICK
Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.
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Deer at Sea.

One of the greatest triumphs of acclimatization ever achieved, perhaps, is the establishment of the red deer in the British colonies of the South Pacific. It is no slight achievement to carry fallow deer, or even the little roe deer, over 13,000 miles of stormy ocean, including a broad tract where the torrid calms of the equator alternate with raging tempests, and ending with a fortnight of cold squalls.

At length, however, a shipment of red deer was successfully carried to Nelson, a seaport at the head of Blind Bay, in the northern part of the Middle Island of New Zealand.

Stalls almost exactly like ordinary horse boxes had been fitted up for them on the main deck of the ship, and to these they were transferred, having been taken down to the dock in a van and slung on board, the day before their departure.

Seasickness is proverbially capricious. Some people are terribly sick when first they go on the rolling deep, while others get their sea legs at once and suffer little or no inconvenience. This is even more markedly the case with animals. I have seen horses champ their chaff uninterruptedly from leaving the wharf, through all sorts of weather, while others beside them were prostrated with agony and terror. So it was with our deer. The big stag, sultan of the heard, was a wretchedly bad sailor. For the first few days, when we were tacking about the chops of the channel or driving through a heavy sea in the Bay of Biscay, he used to stand shivering with his forefeet wide apart, his head hanging down helplessly and a mass of spume drivelling from his mouth and nostrils. Once or twice he trid to collapse on the floor of his box, but we stopped that by means of a broad belly-band of canvas with a woolly sheepskin lining. It was not until we were off the Western Islands that he fairly recovered and took his tucker regularly without any unpleasant consequences. His lady loves, on the contrary, were quite hearty from the start. When the ship began to roll in the heavy swell of Deal, they opened their great pathetic eyes very wide and sniffed inquiringly, as if in feminine curiosity to know what in thunder was the matter with the ground. They also had a peculiar habit of bristling up their hair and wrinkling their skin over the neck and shoulders as a silent protest against such goings on; but they very soon settled down to their new life, and never missed a meal from the outset. We had taken an ample allowance of the best mixed hay, oats and clover, in neat little trusses, and enough acorns in barrels to give them each about half a peck a day for a hundred days. For variety, we gave them ship's biscuit every other day, and on Sunday they used to be allowed a few American dried apples or a little sugar for a treat.

Mixed-up Marriages.

Henry Miller, a shoemaker who died recently in Newark, had a remarkable matrimonial career. His first wife died in giving birth to a girl baby. He afterwards married his wife's sister, who also died in the course of a year, just after having born to her a girl baby. Miller was an industrious fellow and his father-in-law, a close fisted dairyman, brought about a marriage between Miller and a third daughter. In three years a girl baby was born and the third wife and sister died. The father in-law had died a year before and the mother, who was a treble mother-in-law to Miller, and he mourned the loss of their dead together. A mutual liking struck up, the result being that mother-in-law and son-in-law Miller became husband and wife.

Their marriage was a happy one for almost three years. Then Mrs. Miller No. 4 gave birth to a girl baby, dying within less than ten days. After the little one was born Miller lived but two months. His four daughters, born under such peculiar circumstances, are still living. The first three are not only step-sisters, but are cousins. The fourth, the daughter of the mother-in-law, is not only a cousin and step-sister, but likewise an aunt, while the grandmother was step-mother to her own grandchildren.

How Wire is Manufactured.

Wire is now being manufactured—whether iron, copper, or brass—by a new and greatly improved process, and at a considerable reduced cost. The machine devised for this purpose consists of a series of rolls in a continuous train, geared with a common driver, each pair of rolls having a greater speed than the pair preceding it, with an intervening friction clutch adapted to graduate the speed of the rolls to the speed of the wire in process of rolling. The entire operation of producing the smallest sized wires from rods of one-half inch is done cold. It is alleged that this method obviates the danger of unequal annealing and of burning in the furnace—in addition to this the wire being more flexible and homogenous than that made by any ordinary method, and capable of sustaining greater longitudinal strain; in the case of copper wire there is said to be a greatly increased electrical conductivity.

Simple Cure for Cramps.

A physician made this statement: "When I have a patient who if subject to cramps I advise him to provide himself with a strong cord. A long garter will do if nothing else is handy. When the cramp comes on take the cord, wind it around the leg over the place that is cramped and take an end in each hand and give it a sharp pull, one that will hurt a little. Instantly the cramp will cease and the sufferer can go to bed assurred that it will not come again that night."

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming Up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Dr. T. J Davison.



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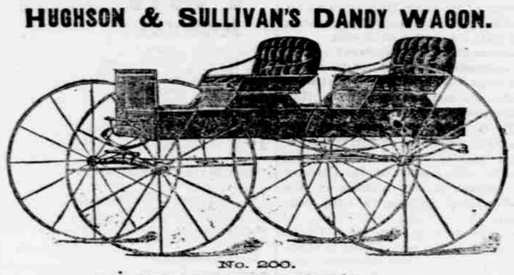
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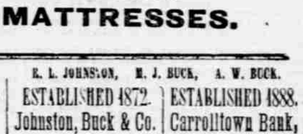
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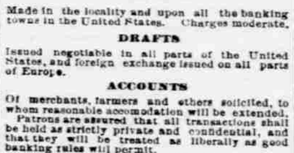
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When you want posters printed call at this office.

What Causes Thunder.

Ask this question of twenty persons chosen at random and probably no two answers will be alike in any important particular. The general idea of the subject will be found to be vague and uncertain. One of the most terse and concise descriptions of the natural phenomenon is that given by Mr. Hirn. He says:

The sound which is known as thunder is due simply to the fact that the air traversed by an electric spark—that is, a flash of lightning—is suddenly raised to a very high temperature, and has its volumn considerably increased. The colume of gas suddenly heated and expanded is sometimes several miles long and as the duration of the flash is not even a millionth of a second, it follows that the noise burst forth at once from the whole column, though, for an observer in any one place it commences where the lightning is at the least distance.

In precise terms, according to Mr. Hirn, the beginning of the thunder clap gives us the minimum distance of the lightning and the length of the thunder clap gives us the length of the column. He also remarks that when a flash of lightning strikes the ground, it is not necessarily from the place struck that the first noise is heard. Again he points out that a bullet whistles in traversing the air so that we can, to a certain extent, follow its flight, the same thing also happening with a fallen meteorite just before striking the earth. The noise actually heard has been compared to the sound produced when one tears linen. It is due really to the fact that the air rapidly pushed on one side in front of the projectile whether bullet or meteorite quickly rushes back to fill the gap left in the rear.

A Minister's Perquisites.

The perquisities of a minister's life are, as a general thing overestimated. An old clergyman firmly believed this who had received a call to a small church from his much larger parish in Massachusetts. A delegation from the church was sent to urge him to accept the call. He asked them what the the salary was. They replied that it was about six hundred dollars per year, but that the people were very generous, and were continually bringing in things to the minister.

"Well," answered the old minister, "I don't wish to offend you, but I must positively decline. And now let me give you a bit of my experience. In my younger days I received a call to a small parish where, as in the case with your people, they were very liberal. It was their custom to always give the minister a ball of butter whenever they churned, and a quarter of veal when they slaughtered. I accepted the call. Things went along as they represented during the first year. After that there began to be falling off in their donations, until soon I received next to npthing. I began to make inquiries. One of my parishioners told me that I gave perfect satisfaction, but the people had begun to 'raise their calves. And it has been my experience," continued the old minister, "that donating parishioners soon begin to 'raise their calves.'"

Beer Drinking in Bavaria.

"While traveling in Germany and Bavaria during the past summer I was much interested in watching the people drink beer," said Ralph L. Shainwald of that city. "In Bavaria there was a keg of beer on the platform of every station. When the train stopped there was a grand rush to get at the keg. Eeach man carried his glass. After drinking all he could before the train started the beer drinker filled his glass to the brim and carried it into the car. After the glass was empty it was set upon the window sill of the car. All along the whole length of the train on both sides glasses sat on the window sills, silent mementoes of the bibulous tastes of the passengers on the train. At one station I saw the train delayed for five minutes because the keg was empty. A full one had to be procured before the passengers would resume toeir seats in the coaches." Mr. Shainwald said that each glass contained a pint, and that the cost was about the equivalent of two cents. As an example of German beer capacity in Munich, Shainwald said the beer was served in glasses nearly a foot tall, and containing nearly one quart.

A Song Writer's Neglected Grave.

There is a little green mound and humble marble slab in a secluded corner of Otterbein Cemetery, about twelve miles north of the city, which marks the grave of the author of that famous ballad, "Darling Nellie Gray." A visitor to the spot learns from the inscription on the stone that it is the last resting place of Benjamin Russell Hanby. The seclusion of the tomb, the neglect shown it by all save a few relatives, and the general ignorance of its location, form another illustration of the forgetfulness of the human race. Notwithstanding the grave of the author of "Darling Nellie Gray" is forgotten and neglected, his own beautiful ballad has sculptured out for him a monument of memory which will endure the changes of centuries to come.

The Madgascar Queen.

A recent visitor to Madgascar says that the Queen is a small slender woman about twenty-three years of age, of very light color, and very sad. Her dresses all come from Paris. On the day the correspondent saw her she wore a white cashmere robe with a heavy silk train, a mantle of the same, with cut steel buttons, a hat of white silk, with ostrich feathers and silver crescent ornaments, a cut steel brooch, and earrings and pendants, and white kid four-button gloves, with bracelets of the national "jewel," red coral.

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Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

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It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.
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It contains nothing that can injure the finest fabric. It brightens colors and bleaches whites.
It washes flannels and blankets as no other soap in the world does—without shrinking—leaving them soft and white and like new.
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THERE is a great saving of time, of labor, of soap, of fuel, and of the fabric, where Dobbins' Electric Soap is used according to directions.
ONE trial will demonstrate its great merit. It will pay you to make that trial.
LIKE all great things, it is extensively imitated and counterfeited.
Beware of Imitations.
INSIST upon Dobbins' Electric. Don't take Magnetic, Electro-Magic, Philadelphia Electric, or any other brand, simply because it is cheap. They will ruin clothes, and are dear at any price. Ask for
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC
and take no other. Nearly every grocer from Maine to Mexico keeps it in stock. If yours hasn't it, he will order from his nearest wholesale grocer.
READ carefully the inside wrapper around each bar, and be careful to follow directions on each outside wrapper. You cannot afford to wait longer before trying for yourself this old, reliable, and truly wonderful
Dobbins' Electric Soap.
I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.



GASTON, WESTON & LADD,
TORRINGTON, Conn., and 46 Bookman Street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS OF
GASTON'S PRESTOLINE PASTE.
SILVER COMPOUND.
LILLIBRIDGE'S OLD ENGLISH POLISH.
Gaston's Prestoline,
THE
WONDERFUL METAL POLISH,
For Cleaning and Polishing
BRASS, COPPER, BRONZE, NICKEL, &c.
It will clean Metals with less labor than any preparation ever produced, giving a brilliant lustre which cannot be equaled, and which will last longer than any polish obtained by other means. Sold by the
HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORES.
CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED.

WHAT
SCOTT'S EMULSION CURES
CONSUMPTION
SCROFULA
BRONCHITIS
COUGHS
COLDS
Wasting Diseases
Wonderful Flesh Producer
Many have gained one pound per day by its use.
Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy. It contains the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites and pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, the potency of both being largely increased. It is used by Physicians all over the world.
PALATABLE AS MILK.
Sold by all Druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE,
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IN CHARGE OF
FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.
Board and Tuition
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PRICE $180.
We Sell DIRECT to FAMILIES
By avoiding Agents you save their enormous expenses and profits which double the cost on every first-class Piano they sell.
PIANOS, $150 to $1500.
ORGANS, $25 to $500.
☞Sent for trial in your own home before you buy. GUARANTEED SIX YEARS. Catalogues Free.
Marshal & Smith Piano Co., 1000 W. 21st St., N.Y.
$35

Ironing Board and Napkin Holder.

Is your ironing board fixed so it is a pleasnre to iron on, and no trouble to keep clean? The following is a good plan: Take a long, wide board (a narrow one is a nuisance), tapering at the hand end; cover it within a foot of each end, thickly and smoothly on both sides, with a woolen blanket; do not make a seam on the flat side, but with carpet tacks fasten the blanket on the narrow edge. Next cover tightly with a sheet doubled, keeping both sides of your board perfectly smooth. Now you are ready for the outside. Take stout muslin, and make a cover the same as you would for a bolster case, open at both ends, made it to slip on tight. This is easily removed and laundried, and your board is always neat and clean.

Iron calicoes on one side, white clothes on the other side. You will find this a great improvement on the old plan of ironing all on one side, and having the colored lint coming off on the starched white clothes.

A convenience is a brsked to gather up the small articles that are so ussful on the table, but yet require so many steps between pantry and table. Take a small, long basket (grape basket), stain with walnut staining, line with red silesia or turkey red calico, tie ribbon bows at the sides of the handle and it is completed. All the salts, napkins, doyises, etc., put in this, can be removed at once, and are ready the next time they are wanted, and the dainty touches are a delight instead of a weariness to the flesh.

The Oldest House.

One of the oldest houses in America is the stone mansion on the Staats farm, about four miles below the village of Greenbush, on the river bank. The building was erected of blue stone and brick in 1650, and at present is occupied by Lawrence and Philip Staats, and is in a splendid state of preservation. The house faces the south and west, and commands an extended view of the Hudson and surrounding country. Hard by the ancient dwelling, on a pleasant knoll, is the family burial ground, which contains the remains of generation after generation of the Staats family, who came to this country when New York was settled by the Hollanders about 1614. The Staats farm and the three farms adjoining to the north were occupied when the Van Rensselaer patroon received his grant for twenty-four miles square each side of the river from the King of Holland, but the owners of these farms were exempt from paying him any rent.

Wool Gathering in the Faroes.

Writing from one of the Faroe Islands, a correspondent of the New York *Herald* says: On my way down my attention was attracted to several women making their way along the side of the mountain with business like alacrity, carrying baskets and occasionally stopping to pick something from the ground. This led me to conjecture whether any sort of fruit or vegetable was being gathered, but on nearer approach I found that they were collecting tufts of wool, which seemed to be scattered in considerable quantities over these grazing lands. Upon subsequent enquiry I learned that although sheep are reared in large numbers, none ae ever shorn, the wool being either pulled or allowed to fall from the sheep, and in that way a greater proportion of it has to be picked from the fields in the manner practised by the women to whom I have referred.

A Hindoo Robber.

A celebrated robber of Central India has recently been captured and has made a full confession of his life. His name is Tantia Bheel. More than fifty years ago he was arrested on a false charge and made his escape. He was re-arrested; served his term, was arrested again and still again; but before his last term was completed he made his escape and took to robbery. He organized a band and with them would swoop down on a village, rob it of its best, perhaps burn the village, and then take to the mountains. He has been called the Robin Hood of India, because he robbed the rich to help the poor. Last year he is said to have distributed 6000 rupees among the poor, and he has often purchased bullocks to feed them. His name has been so widely known that a number of other bands, he declares, are now committing extensive robberies in his name.

Actual Cost of a Modern Locomotive.

One man can build an eight-wheel passenger locomotive for a standard-guage railroad in 1,500 days; it will require 1,650 days' work for him to build a consolidated ten wheel locomotive for a standard guage. The wages of skilled labor run from $2 to $4 a day; this would give an average of $3 a day, or $4,635 for the engine. The cost of the necessary metal to build a locomotive is usually estimated at about $3,000. The profit may be put down at another $2,000, which would include the expenses of sale and delivery. This would make an engine, when absolutely ready for service and complete in every way, worth about $8,635.

A Gifted Liar.

Stern Parent—So you love my daughter?

Would-be Son-in-law—I love her better than my own life.

"That will do. You will not get her. I am something of a liar myself, and one good liar in a family is enough. I don't care to have any competition.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.
This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worse cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis. while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plasters. Soldby Dr. T. J. Davison.